

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 341.—VOL. 13.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE most suggestive and appropriate, if not the most refined, spectacle provided for the entertainment of King William I., during his brief visit to his Imperial brother must certainly have been the *curée* by torchlight in the courtyard of the palace at Compiègne. By the wierd light of blazing flambeaux, and amid the exultant notes of the huntsman's bugle, his Majesty must have beheld with a shudder what becomes of a Royal stag when run into and pulled down by the hounds. In his eyes a painful significance must have attached to the horrible operation of cutting up and disposing of the still quivering carcase of the once noble animal. The chief joints and rare morsels reserved for the master of the hunt, together with the crowning antlers, the umbles patronisingly bestowed upon the humble assistants, and the offal flung to the dogs, must have seemed to the Prussian Monarch like one of the prophetic visions revealed to holy seers in ancient times. The effect, we hope, for his own sake and for the sake of Europe, has been as salutary as it must have been sickening. Instead of inspiring him with unprincely fears, we trust that the odious sight he witnessed at the Court of the leader of modern civilisation has filled him with a firm, unwavering resolution to cast in his lot with Germany and abjure all schemes of private ambition. A close alliance with France might possibly give Prussia some of the minor States on her frontiers, but inevitably at the expense of her Rhenish provinces. The statement so ostentatiously put forth, that, as a river can never be regarded as a strategical boundary, the possession of the left bank of the Rhine would be of no advantage to France, will deceive nobody—not even a Frenchman. In the first place, the remark does not apply to such a river as the Rhine, which, by means of a military railway parallel with its course, to connect fortresses or armies of observation, might be rendered practically impassable in the face of such imposing

forces as would speedily be massed upon the points open to an invader. And it should also be borne in mind that in all future campaigns victory is likely to declare not so much for the heavy battalions as for the most powerful artillery. But the transport of artillery demands good roads, and consequently it is only at certain points that a large army would attempt the passage of the river. No doubt "shadowy mountains" are preferable as a barrier; but, where they cannot be obtained for that purpose, a broad and rapid river lined with batteries, bristling with cannon, and commanded by camps, whether flying or stationary, can hardly be regarded as a weak and insufficient boundary for a warlike nation. Besides, the possession of the Rhenish provinces would enable France to hold Belgium as in a vice, and at the same time menace Holland. The argument derived from the different nationality of the inhabitants is scarcely worthy of notice. The French language is already very generally spoken—with an abominable accent, it is true; nor is there any very marked distinction in habits, manners, and tastes. Within two generations a perfect homogeneity would be established, and probably in less time if recourse were had to a plentiful distribution of places and decorations. Morally, even more than territorially, the acquisition of this fine tract of land would be of immense value to the Napoleonic dynasty, whose stability, indeed, has been now further secured by the inconceivable folly of its chief rivals. Nothing short of judicial blindness can account for the infatuation of the Orleanist Princes in accepting commissions in the Federal army. The Count of Paris, heir to the French throne, as many Frenchmen still affirm, has lowered himself to the position of a partisan soldier fighting for no cause that can command the respectful sympathies of mankind. Some little allowance might have been made were it true that the North had proposed, as the reward of victory, the abolition of slavery throughout the once more United States; but surely it is unworthy

of the head of a Royal house to serve as a mere soldier of fortune against ten millions of free men struggling for the privilege of self-government in despite of overwhelming odds. In no such cause as this would the chivalrous Lafayette have ever drawn his sword. Not only have the Count of Paris and his brother the Duke of Chartres joined the undisciplined hosts of the Federalists—having before their eyes no fear of a repetition of the "rapidity of movement" that was exhibited at Bull Run—but even the Prince de Joinville has entered his son as a cadet in their naval academy. The selection may not be particularly complimentary to the Imperial family of Brazil, with which the Prince is connected by marriage, but perchance his Royal Highness looks forward to the day when his son in command of an American fleet shall sweep the Thames and carry off the Beefeaters and Regalia from the Tower. In the meantime, the three young Princes have the proud satisfaction of being classed with the hundred foreigners "as intelligent, as virtuous, and as respectable" as Mr. W. H. Russell, who, according to Mr. Seward, have entered the Federal Army "to defend and maintain the Union as the chief hope of humanity in all countries and for all ages." This is altogether a new view of the American Union, and one not easily adopted by envious Britishers, who, like Sir Bulwer Lytton, were rather disposed to look upon the United States as containing the elements of danger to the future peace and prosperity of Europe. It might not be amiss, however, if these intelligent, virtuous, and respectable warriors and chiefs were to present Mr. Secretary Seward with an elegantly-bound copy of "A Complete Letter-writer." That distinguished individual is apparently too much engrossed with the cares of administration to write very correct English. A memorial having been presented to him charging the correspondent of the *Times* newspaper with treasonable practices in endeavouring to bring discredit upon the Government, the Secretary of State addresses an exceed-



THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH LEGATION IN JAPAN.—A CAPTIVE LOONIN HAVING HIS WOUNDS DRESSED.

ingly ill-worded reply to the memorialists, in which he takes credit to himself for not having read the offensive remarks thus brought to his knowledge, and evidently thinks it beneath his dignity to inquire into the truth of their allegations. He can afford to despise the one foreigner who "perverts our hospitality to shelter himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign press," so long as a hundred others are willing to hazard their lives in defence of a Union that no longer exists. But what is the nature of the "hospitality" behind which Mr. Russell shelters himself? Does the Washington Government provide for his creature comforts and pay his washing bills? Or does hospitality consist in permitting a stranger to live at an hotel at his own expense, and in dining with him when invited to do so? In what manner hospitality is perverted in obtaining a shelter is a knot we do not pretend to unravel, nor do we quite understand how the gentleman thus incriminated contrives to write publications. No doubt, things are done very differently in America to what we are accustomed to recognise as correct in this effete old world, and it is with a humble sense of our manifold deficiencies that we presume to criticise even a State document couched in English as spoken across the Atlantic.

Some severe comments have been passed upon a circular by Baron Ricasoli on the expediency of encouraging the Italian marine, and it is urged that that Minister might better employ his time in reorganising the army and in consolidating the kingdom of Italy. With all due deference, we submit that whatever tends to develop the maritime resources of that country also adds to its strength, whether for defensive or offensive purposes. The possession of a powerful fleet is indispensable to the independence of the Italian Government. It is its only chance of shaking off the oppressive influence of France and of neutralising the hostility of Spain. In any case, whatever objections are to be made should not first be raised by English journalists, as a wrong construction will assuredly be put upon any disparaging remarks that proceed from this country. We shall be told with scant courtesy that the *Morgue Britannique* cannot view without disdain the efforts of a new Power to gain a high position in the European polity. Homilies will be directed against our proverbial jealousy and selfishness, and the Italians will be emphatically warned not to place any reliance upon a Power that before now has seized a fleet and bombarded a capital without a previous declaration of war. But, while we demur to the sarcastic and unfriendly criticism to which Baron Ricasoli's circular has been subjected, we may, not unreasonably, object likewise to the soundness of the Baron's arguments and deductions. Unquestionably there was a time when the entire commerce of Europe with Asia was monopolised by a few Italian cities; but that monopoly was for ever destroyed by the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It is merely a rhetorical artifice to allude to the position of Italy between two seas, when, in fact, she is simply a promontory running out into the Mediterranean and intercepting the direct route from France or Spain to Egypt and Greece—herself another interruption in the straight course to the Levant. France and Spain may, and do, derive great advantages from being situated between two seas, because they are thus able to receive the products of entirely different climates; but that cannot be said of Italy. All that Italian shipowners can fairly anticipate is a superior opportunity of supplying the artificial wants of their fellow-countrymen. As carriers of goods they cannot compete with the English or the Americans, while the French trade is likely to remain in the hands of those at present engaged in it. A large coasting trade is what the Italian Government should especially strive to encourage. It is the best nursery for seamen, from requiring incessant vigilance, presence of mind, readiness of resources, and intelligent hardihood. There is no reason why many more than the 100,000 men mentioned in the circular should not in this manner find abundant employment in time of peace, and in time of war be prepared alike to defend their own coasts and to ravage those of the enemy.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH LEGATION IN JAPAN.

WE last week published some particulars of the recent unprovoked outrage on the British Legation at Jeddo, in Japan. We now add some further details, together with an Engraving from a Sketch made by a gentleman who was an actor in the affair, and had himself a narrow escape from death or serious injury. There seems to be little doubt that the attack was premeditated, and it is believed it was the work of certain men called *Loonins*, followers of a Prince Mito, who has always been averse to foreigners, and is supposed to have planned the attack with the view of inducing war between the Japanese Government and England. A rigid investigation into the whole affair will no doubt be made, and the guilty parties, if discovered, severely punished. The Japanese authorities have denied all participation in the outrage, and do not seem to be in any way to blame. So soon as the alarm was given every effort was made to defend the Legation and to beat off and capture the assailants.

The Legation at Jeddo is a straggling sort of bungalow, open to the garden at the back, and having passages leading through from stables, kitchens, and, in fact, any direction. At the front there is a large portico door, a feature of all temple architecture; but, except to those who come in that particular direction, no obstacle to free entrance or exit. A Japanese house consists of a roof supported upon beams and wooden posts, divided into rooms and passages by paper screens, which slide in grooves between the posts. The transverse beams are generally at a height of about 5ft. 6in. from the floor. Such a building is the temple at Jeddo occupied by the British Legation. The Minister's bedroom is at the rear corner looking out on the garden, and just beyond the dining and drawing rooms, which do so likewise. The other bedrooms are mostly on each side of a tortuous passage leading from the entrance-door to the dining-room. Just beyond the entrance door is a chamber for the priests, opening by a screen into the hall or main passage. As

mentioned in our last issue, the members of the Legation, together with some other Europeans, had arrived in Jeddo the previous day, and had retired to rest early on account of fatigue. The particulars of the attack and defence have already appeared. The following extract from a letter received in London from a participant in the danger gives a fair idea of the transactions after the arrival of the Japanese police-soldiers (or *yacunins*, as they are called):—"The *yacunins* now fell upon the marauders, and a great fight took place in the extensive garden and avenue leading to the river, the watchmen striking their two bits of wood in rapid time. The *yacunins* rushed into our apartment with lanterns and drawn swords, saying, 'Nipon *yacunin*!' to let us know them. Japanese soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets also entered and went into the garden, where they piled arms. Lanterns appeared in all directions, and bonfires were made. There was another alarm, and at the sound of the watchman's rattle the squatting groups jumped up, and we stood to our arms. A *yacunin* and several soldiers rushed in out of breath and spotted with blood; another assassin had been caught; five of them were dead, and seven severely wounded. We listened anxiously to every sound. We could not walk two steps without four or five *yacunins* following us to protect us. Search was made round the house for hidden assassins. Mr. Alcock was just going to sit in his easy-chair when a pool of blood in the seat was pointed out to him; Mr. Oliphant lay on the floor with a mosquito-net over him, faint, and weak from loss of blood; Mr. Morrison's wound was only slight—a cut in the forehead; he stood with his sword in one hand, and a revolver in the other. So passed the night. Two of the gentlemen lived in a little house further up the hill; we were very anxious about them, but gratified by seeing them join us safe and sound: they had not been disturbed. In the morning we went round to see the grounds; they were filled with troops and the wildest-looking watchmen or policemen I ever saw, in all kinds of groups, on the grass; whilst here and there lay a ghastly mangled human form, one or two with their heads cut almost in two. The *yacunins* fought like tigers for us, and deserve all praise. Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecour went round to see the wounded *yacunins*. One had died; the others were cut about, but seemed quite cheerful, and gracefully bowed to Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecour in return for his thanks to them. They showed us their wounds and their notched swords, a sign that it was no child's play. One of them had a chain-mail fillet cut in two on his head. The shaven-headed doctors were scientifically attending them, binding and bathing their wounds. How proudly the unwounded walked—in regular swash-buckler style, hand on the hilt of the sword, head erect, and eyes sparkling! All the officers wear knickerbockers on these occasions. Early in the morning a courier was dispatched for the Ringdove, which vessel came up, bringing us a guard of marines and Frenchmen. The Ministers (Japanese) came at five in the morning, but did not get an audience till twelve o'clock at noon. Seven or eight of our *yacunins* were wounded. Three of the *loonins* committed suicide at Sinagawa next day, and another has been caught since, but nothing certain is known as to who sent them."

It is said that Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, our Secretary of Legation in Japan, is on his return home from that country inviolated, though the injuries received in the murderous attack above referred to. Mr. Oliphant had been only one short week in Japan, when, on the occasion referred to, he received two serious wounds, one on the right shoulder and the other on the left wrist. The latter, it is feared, will deprive him of the use of his left hand.

BRITISH INTERVENTION AT MEXICO.

A NUMBER of London merchants interested in the trade with Mexico recently presented a memorial to Government on the state of affairs in that country, and have received the following reply from Earl Russell, from which it will be seen that while security will be taken for the safety of the persons and property of British subjects, her Majesty's Ministers have no intention of directly interfering in the internal affairs of the great South American Republic, at least for the present, and that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs does not see reason to hope for any immediate improvement in the condition of Mexico:—

Foreign Office, Oct. 3.

Gentlemen,—I have received and considered with the greatest attention the memorial you have addressed to me.

You have described truly the evils which afflict Mexico—the robbery and bloodshed, the impunity of crime, and the absence of any controlling authority in what is called the Government.

Her Majesty's Government have a right by treaty, and by all laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government will exercise this right. But her Majesty's Government cannot think it wise to interfere in the internal Government of Mexico. You seem to think that a protecting force thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquillity would succeed in obtaining that object, and that even a small force might suffice for the purpose.

I am sorry to say that I think a very large force would be insufficient to restore public tranquillity.

This is a task which the Mexicans must accomplish for themselves. There are very few cases in which foreign interference can be beneficial, and in those few cases there must be a large and numerous party in the country prepared to avail itself of foreign aid.

I am concerned to say that I see no proof of the existence of such a party in Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, must confine their action to the clear and legitimate purpose of demanding from the *de facto* Government of Mexico, however constituted, respect for the persons and property of British subjects, and the fulfilment of recorded obligations.—I have the honour, &c.,

RUSSELL.

FATAL DUKE AT FRANKFORT.—A duel took place a few days since in a wood near Frankfort between Major von der Tann, an officer in the Bavarian service, of the mature age of sixty-two, and Baron von Fedebach, a captain of cavalry in the Austrian service, aged only nineteen, in which the Major was killed. Baron von Fedebach had been living at Frankfort for some time; but, as he had indulged in a somewhat dissipated and extravagant career, his family wished him to return home. After many ineffectual appeals to him, his relatives requested Major von der Tann, an old friend of the family, to endeavour to win back the prodigal. The Major repaired to Frankfort, and used all his powers of persuasion and remonstrance to induce the spendthrift to return home with him, and it would seem that, in his zeal to succeed in his mission, he used arguments which caused angry words between himself and the Baron whilst at table at a hotel, and a duel resulted. They fought with pistols, and at the first fire the venerable Major was shot through the chest. As soon as the ill-starred youth saw the mischief he had caused, he threw himself in an agony of grief by the side of the dying man and implored his pardon. The pardon was accorded with almost the last words of the Major, who was immediately removed from the ground; but, in spite of all the arts of surgery, he expired the same night. The Baron immediately took to flight, and his retreat has not yet been discovered. The body of Major von der Tann was removed to his home, and was buried in his family vault.

AUSTRIAN JUSTICE IN HUNGARY.—A few days ago some soldiers billeted in a house at a few leagues distance from Pesth lost seven florins. Their suspicions turned on a young Hungarian, named Honth, whom they denounced to the commandant of the district. The supposed culprit was then ordered to deliver up the sum in question, but, declaring his innocence and failing to do so, was condemned to three hundred lashes. Honth fainted several times under the execution, and the day after was so exhausted by the punishment that he died of its effects, not, however, too late to hear himself cleared from the stigma thrown upon him by a girl who committed the theft coming forward and publicly confessing it.

THE EMPEROR AND THE GREAT EASTERN.—Among the *on dits* current during the week is one which we think worth while publishing. It has been stated that the Emperor of the French, with that vast amount of sagacity which so distinguishes him, has made overtures for the purchase of the Great Eastern. His Imperial Majesty is evidently impressed with the value of the great ship as a transport, and his confidence in her is in no way shaken by the mishap which lately occurred to her, and which was brought about by a chain of circumstances which could scarcely happen again.—*Naval and Military Gazette*. [There is said to be no truth in this story. The ship has been taken to M. Hori Haven, and will shortly be placed upon the "gridiron" for repair.]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The visit of the King of Prussia and the high price of bread are the only topics of importance in the news from France. Both are noticed elsewhere.

The King of Holland, it is said, will arrive in France on the 12th, and will remain until the 19th inst.

Troops have embarked at Toulon for Rome, in order to replace two regiments of the French garrison in that city.

It is asserted that orders have been dispatched to the French ports for the organisation of the squadron destined for Mexico. Admiral Jurien Lagravière, it is said, will command the squadron.

SPAIN.

The life of the Infanta Donna Maria de la Concepcion, who is labouring under convulsions, is despaired of.

It is said that, in pursuance of instructions received at Madrid from Francis II., the Neapolitan archives will be given up.

A Madrid paper says that the expedition of Spain against Mexico will leave very shortly, without prejudice to the co-operation which she will afterwards afford to France and England. By advices from Cuba it appears that the expedition was being actively organised in that island. Marshal Serrano having called for volunteers to the corps that is to embark for Vera Cruz, the whole of the regular army of Cuba, privates and officers, responded to the appeal, and the Marshal was compelled to determine the selection by drawing lots. The enthusiasm in favour of this expedition against the Mexican Republic is extreme throughout the Spanish Antilles, where, according to the Madrid official *Gazette*, there are 47,000 Spanish troops, of whom 25,000 consist of regiments of the Line.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel reviewed the garrison and National Guard of Bologna on Tuesday, and was enthusiastically received. His Majesty then left for Turin.

A difficulty having arisen in consequence of the King of Italy and Francis II. having both named representatives to be present at the coronation of the King of Prussia, explanations have taken place, the result of which is that Victor Emmanuel will be represented simply as King of Sardinia, and that Francis II. will not send an envoy at all.

The rumour is revived that Baron Ricasoli is about to resign. The ostensible cause assigned is that the French Emperor will not assent to the terms he proposes as the condition on which the Pope shall resign the temporal power in Rome. The real reason is believed to be, that he will not consent to the compensation which the Emperor demands for the French garrison quitting Rome. Signor Ratazzi, it is said, will very likely enter the Ministry.

Letters from Genoa affirm that Garibaldi has quitted Caprera. His destination is unknown.

The Society of Workmen at Turin has determined upon convening another congress of all the workmen's societies, to be held at Asti, in November next, in order to reconsider the resolutions of the congress lately held at Florence.

Demonstrations against the continuance of the French at Rome were intended to be made in Sicily and Naples; but at the instance of the authorities the intention has been abandoned.

A French patrol has had a brush with some of the Neapolitan reactionary bands, in which a French corporal was killed and the leader of the insurgents was taken. Other news regarding brigandage is of the usual character. Small bands of Germans and Spaniards are reported as landing here and there on the coast, and as being cut to pieces. An Aide-de-Camp of Borges had been arrested. He was discovered to be the bearer of important documents, among which were letters signed by General Bosco and General Lamoricière. The journals of Naples announce that Borges has been taken, tried, and shot. They also state that it was rumoured that his forty-five confederates had been made prisoners.

The Pope has received the Siamese Ambassadors.

The ex-Queen of Naples was present at the funeral service performed at Rome in honour of the Bourbon soldiers killed last year while fighting against the Garibaldians and Sardinians.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of the Canton of Geneva has requested the Federal Council to demand satisfaction from the French Government on account of the calumnious assertions of the *Constitutionnel* that disturbances were frequent in Geneva and that there was no security for human life. The French Government has referred that of Switzerland to the tribunals for redress, on the ground that it is not responsible for the statements of any paper save the *Moniteur*, which is the only organ of the Government.

An advertisement from the Swiss Government notifies whom it may concern that no more authorisations will be granted to Frenchmen to marry Swiss wives, because in such cases the French Government persists in refusing letters of legitimisation to such Frenchmen, and even disputes their right to establish themselves in France. This is the newest form of protection to native productions that we have heard of.

PRUSSIA.

The principal topics of conversation at Berlin at the present time are the substitution of Count Bernstorff for Herr von Schleinitz in the administration of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the question of the recognition of the Italian kingdom; the important meeting at Compiègne; the approaching coronation, the profuse expenditure for which is viewed by "economic" and "naval" minds with much disapprobation, and the Liberals are afraid of being eclipsed by the provincial (or ancient aristocratic) representatives; and, last, the forthcoming election contest, the victory in which will be stoutly contested by the feudal party and by the privileged portion of the tradespeople on the one side, and the Liberals on the other, whose chief cry is "Reform of the *Herrenhaus*!" or House of Lords.

As many as 233 members of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia out of 352 have, in addition to the Ministers and public functionaries, announced their intention to attend the coronation. All sections of the Chamber, except that of the Poles, will be represented at the ceremony. The Poles, sixteen in number, have either refused to attend or have not answered the invitations sent them.

WURTEMBERG.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th inst. the chief of the department of Public Worship formally declared that the Government thenceforth regarded the convention concluded with the Holy See as null and void, and that it no longer attributed to it any legal effect.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It is asserted that military auditors will provisionally try civil causes in the Comitats of Pesth, and that a military court will administer the penal law. The dissolution of the Assembly of the Comitats of Gran has been decreed. A Royal commissioner has already been appointed. The Assembly of the Comitats of Zala has resolved to ignore any illegal ordinance of the Government. It also protests against the nomination of a commissioner and the proposed new organisation of the Comitats, and declares that it will only yield to force. The Assemblies and Municipal Councils of the Comitats of Arad and Bacs have been dissolved by the Government for having passed resolutions concurring in the protest of the Comitats of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

A funeral service has been held at Pesth in memory of the Generals of the Hungarian army who were executed by order of the Austrian Government on the 5th of October, 1849.

It is affirmed that a pamphlet is being prepared at Vienna, by order of the Government, stating its beneficent intentions, and setting forth its reasons for dissolving the Hungarian Diet. This pamphlet is to be distributed among the Roumans, Servians, Slavonians, and Ruthens of Hungary.

The majority of the members of the Provincial Government of Transylvania have determined not to publish the edict for the convocation of the Transylvanian Diet, on the ground that the laws of the country confer on them the right of protesting against all illegal demands, and that a separate Transylvanian Diet would be opposed to the union of Transylvania with Hungary.

The deputation with the Address of the Croatian Diet has been received by the Emperor, whose reply was that he would consider the claims of the Croats, and afterwards give his decision.

It is announced that the Austro-Italian regiments will be reduced from 100 to 60 men per company, and that further changes are contemplated.

A Serbian officer has sent a challenge to Count Borowitsky, the Austrian Consul-General, for his disrespectful behaviour towards the Prince of Serbia.

POLAND.

In the small town of Czeladz, Russian Poland, an insurrection has just taken place. The people tore down the Russian eagle from several of the public buildings, and set up the Polish eagle in its place. No particulars regarding the immediate cause or the results of this attempt have reached us up to the present time. The Mayor of the town is stated to have been killed.

At Lemberg, on the day of the celebration of the Emperor of Austria's name fête, the scholars of the preparatory colleges and commercial schools sang the national Polish song in the cathedral of that city while the organ was playing the Austrian National Anthem. A commissioner of police, who rebuked the students for their proceedings, was insulted. Some of the scholars were then arrested, but, in consequence of a popular demonstration, were afterwards set at liberty. The editor of the *Gros*, having been found guilty of high treason, and inciting the people to sedition, has been sentenced to five years' hard labour, loss of nobility, forfeiture of half his caution-money, and deprivation of the faculty of exercising the editorial profession.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Porte has proposed to raise the blockade of Montenegro, on the condition that the Prince and the senators would sign a pledge to respect the Ottoman territory in future; but this proposition has been formally rejected, and the blockade has been re-established in the most rigorous manner.

Six battalions of Turkish regular troops, while on their return march from Nicksieh, were attacked by the insurgents and Montenegrins. After a fight, which lasted four hours, the Turks were compelled to take to flight, with the loss of eighty killed and twenty wounded.

AMERICA.

The battle at Lexington, Missouri, has turned out to be a defeat of the Federalists, who were compelled to surrender. The fight lasted four days, and it was not till the fort was completely surrounded and its defenders exhausted by thirst, having been without water for fifty-nine hours, that Colonel Mulligan surrendered. The bravery was probably equal on both sides, but the superiority in the military skill and rapidity was evidently on the side of the Southerners. Aware of the approach of reinforcements, they pushed the siege with great ardour, skillfully availed themselves of a large number of hemp bales, which they rolled before them as they advanced, and thus gained a position in the enemy's rear, which enabled them to cut off the supply of water from the river, and so forced the fort to capitulate. The value of the gold captured, it appears, amounted to nearly a million dollars. According to the Northern accounts, the loss of General Price's army was 1400 killed and wounded, while that of the Northerners was only 39 killed and 120 wounded. It is stated that Generals Lane and Hunter, of the Federal Army, had advanced, and were besieging the Confederates at Lexington in the same position previously occupied by their opponents. On the other hand, General McCulloch was reported to be marching rapidly, to form a junction with Price, at the head of a large, well-armed, and well-disciplined army, and with a good supply of artillery.

General Fremont was much blamed for not having sent relief to Lexington in time; but the cause of this neglect is stated to be that three days before the battle a large proportion of the forces he had ordered for its relief had been suddenly taken from him and ordered to Washington.

General Prentiss' command (Federalist) was supposed to be in danger of being cut off. The following resolutions have been passed by the Kentucky House of Representatives, and concurred in by the Senate by a vote of 25 to 9:—"Whereas the rebel troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire, it is therefore resolved that General Anderson be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call out a sufficient force to expel the invaders." General Anderson had accordingly taken the command, and had issued a proclamation calling upon the Kentuckians to support the Government and the Union.

No movement of importance had taken place on the Potomac, though some skirmishing had occurred; but the States' Government were preparing naval expeditions against Galveston and New Orleans, to the relief of which it was supposed the Confederates would be obliged to dispatch a portion of their forces before Washington. General McClellan has issued a call for fifty volunteers from every regiment in the army to enter the regular service for the protection of the forts and intrenchments round Washington.

It has been explained that the Confiscation Act applies only to property used in aid of the rebellion, and not to deposits of Southern funds.

Commissions had been issued in form to the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres as aides on the staff of General McClellan, with the grade of Captain. The young Princes have stipulated that they shall receive no pay for their services.

Mr. Seward has declined to accede to a request made to the Government to expel Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent. He says the United States' Government have never been in the habit of interfering with the opinions of foreigners on the American system of administration, and does not see any reason to do so in the case of Mr. Russell.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the United States' propeller Fanny proceeded, on the 17th of September, with a body of troops to Ocracoke Inlet, and entirely destroyed the fortifications which the Confederates had abandoned there, burning the magazine and sinking the cannons, consisting of eighteen long 32-pounders and four heavy 8-inch navy guns. Two Southern privateers, the Winslow and the Coffee, ran into Ocracoke, with the intention of carrying off the guns, but on the appearance of the Fanny they left precipitately. This was the most important fort which the rebels held in that vicinity. It was rumoured that the Secessionists intended to attack Fort Hatteras.

According to intelligence received direct from the Southern States, the cotton loan to the Government amounted, on the 6th ult., to a million bales; and the people are said to be cordially united in their resistance to the Northern aggression. General Davis, on the day his death was reported, was at Richmond attending to his official duties.

CANADA.

The Canadian news is unimportant. A good deal of "prospecting" was going on in the Chaudière gold region, but there are no reports of fresh discoveries of the precious metals.

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen of Madagascar is dead, and her son has succeeded to the throne, after a struggle, in which his cousin, a competitor for the crown, was killed. The new King had demanded a French protectorate, had published an amnesty, and had cancelled the edicts of the late Queen against foreigners. Since the death of the Queen, the intercourse between Renion and Madagascar had arrived, and at the date of the despatches was very active.

CHINA.

The latest news received from China, via St. Petersburg, announces the death of the Emperor of China.

IRELAND.

INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN WAR ON IRISH TRADE.—The *Northern Whig* gives the following proofs of the evil effects of the American war upon the Irish linen trade:—"The United States have only had 13,757,931 yards of linen for the eight months of this year, against 36,237,397 yards for the like period of 1860. Private letters from New York report stocks of linen still further reduced; the Protectionists of that city have at last discovered that high duties neither advance the revenue nor stimulate commerce."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHANNON.—A fatal accident happened on the Shannon, near Limerick, the other day. Captain Lloyd was crossing over in a boat to the Clare side of the river, near Doonass, and having missed striking accurately with the pole the boat upset, and Captain Lloyd was carried over the rapids, the current at the base of which was so extremely violent that there was no possibility of escape. It is said that there was a boy with him, who luckily escaped. The deceased gentleman was a son of Mr. Eyre Lloyd, Prospect, and was much esteemed for his amiable and unassuming character.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS AT BALLYMENA.—The late heavy rains have swollen the rivers in the neighbourhood of the abovementioned town to a most extraordinary extent. Some of them have overflowed their banks and swept away considerable quantities of corn. Some of the sheaves that were caught in the creeks and bends of the rivers were recovered, but a good deal has been lost. It is said that the rivers in that locality have not been so high for the last forty years. Several ricks of hay in low-lying meadows, though not carried away, have been very much injured by being immersed, several feet deep, in the water; and, notwithstanding all the care that can be taken, it will be but indifferent fodder. The general report is that the potato disease is still progressing. Some farmers who have commenced raising their potato crop find them in a very bad state—by far the greater bulk of them diseased. Pigs fed on them very well; but the general report is that they will be both scarce and dear in the ensuing spring.

COLLISION IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.—A serious collision took place in the Irish Channel the other morning between the screw-steamer *Semaphore*, Captain Campbell, belonging to the Belfast Steamship Company, and the brig *Nereid*, of Whitehaven, which resulted in the loss of the latter vessel and the serious injury of the steamer. The *Semaphore* was on her way from Liverpool for Belfast, and the *Nereid* was bound from Whitehaven to Cardiff with a cargo of iron ore. The morning was dark, there was a thick fog, and the vessels were about five miles off the Gulf of Man when the collision took place. Those in charge of the *Semaphore* assert that they were run into by the brig, and that the latter had no lights up; while the mate of the latter declares that his lights were all in proper order, having been trimmed an hour before; that the helm was ported when they saw the steamer, and starboarded when they saw she was coming down on them; but that, when the helm was starboarded, the *Semaphore* again altered her course, and, coming in collision, struck the brig on the port bow and carried it away. The brig immediately after the collision began to settle, and shortly afterwards went down. The crew, however, all got safely on board the steamer, which, though much damaged, kept afloat till she was run ashore on Holywood Bank.

DEERFOOT.—The great twelve-mile race for £100 between Deerfoot, Mills, and Levett, came off on Monday night at the Rotunda Gardens, Dublin. The Indian was again victorious. Levett gave in after the seventh mile, which he had completed in thirty-seven minutes twenty-seven seconds; but Mr. Mills kept up the race for ten miles, which distance was done by both competitors in fifty-four minutes ten seconds. Deerfoot completed his twelve miles in sixty-five minutes six seconds.

DR. CULLEN.—Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has published a pastoral to the churches under his care "directing the establishment of the Confraternity of Peter's Pence." The pastoral was read in the different places of worship on Sunday. Dr. Cullen is very severe on the barbarities which have been perpetrated by Victor Emmanuel and his soldiers in Naples—"scenes unparalleled save in our own sad records of Cromwellian barbarities;" but he ends with a fervent hope that "the Author of peace and charity" may enlighten the misguided men who are persecuting the Pope, and may "mercifully" remit their sins.

SCOTLAND.

ANOTHER ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The law courts in Edinburgh are likely soon to disclose the facts of a case in many respects most peculiar. The principal party or hero in the story is a gentleman of much wealth, and moving in the highest circles of society. About thirty years ago this gentleman contracted an intimacy with a girl of humble but respectable parents, and the result was, as alleged, "a little stranger." Like many young men placed in similar circumstances, he denied the paternity of the child. Legal proceedings were instituted, which ended in the Judges finding that he had no defence, and that the child was his. Closely following this decision he departed from this country, and by careful industry in an honourable profession acquired a large fortune and some little fame. A few years ago he returned and settled down quietly in a town in England, where, we believe, he now is. The child meanwhile has grown up to manhood, has got married, and in turn has a family of his own. Aversity in business made him try to discover the whereabouts of his parent, of whose fortune and success he had heard. After several vain attempts he at last got on the proper direction, and was astonished beyond belief to find that the almost palatial mansion before which he stood one day was the residence of his father. He was ushered by a laquety into an apartment, on the Brussels carpet in which he experienced feelings which ill assorted with the mission on which he had set out. He got at last face to face with his father, who angrily disclaimed the connection and bade him depart. The case for the law Judges arises at this point, and in this way. The son, having thus been denied all hope of ever amicably attaining his rights, has renewed an action commenced some years ago in the inferior courts, and which, after running the gauntlet of a thousand legal forms, was decided in his favour. The inquiry comes up, therefore, before the supreme judicatory on advocacy by the father; and we are misinformed if it will not be characterised by some interesting revelations.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

COFFAGE ACCOMMODATION AND SOCIAL MORALITY.—At a meeting of the East Lothian Agricultural Club last week, held for the purpose of discussing "the state of cottage accommodation in the rural districts, and the connection of social morality therewith," the Rev. Dr. Begg, who had been specially invited to attend and take part in the discussion, read an elaborate and interesting statement, in the course of which he said that the rural districts of France give 4 per cent of the births as illegitimate, whereas the proportion in Scotland is double, or upwards of 8 per cent—the average being brought up by particular districts. He said that it seemed to him that landlords were bound to supply, as part of the apparatus of a farm, not only a house for the farmer and houses for the cattle, but suitable dwellings for all the labourers regularly employed upon the farm. Another principle he held to be important—namely, that the family system is the true basis of social morality. It was a mere caricature of this principle to say that he would force all ploughmen to be married. He certainly would not force them to marry any more than any other class of the community, but he would certainly allow them—he would put it in their power—to enjoy all the comforts of a home if they chose. He divided the evil of which he complained into—first, an insufficient supply of cottages where cottages exist; and, second, the spread of the bothy and farm-kitchen systems, with all their evil results. Upon this subject the rev. gentleman dilated at length. Several members of the club endeavoured to refute portions of Dr. Begg's statements; and, the Doctor having replied to their speeches, the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, and were carried on with great good temper, terminated.

THE LARGEST TREE IN SCOTLAND.—A gentleman of much experience in the measurement of wood states that a well-known fine old stately oak-tree on the estate of Tullibody, and contiguous to Tullibody House, the property of Lord Abercromby, contains 600 cubic feet of measurable timber, being, he believes, the largest tree in Scotland. The Duke of Atholl has a valuable old oak at Dunkeld the measurable timber in which is estimated at 470 ft.

A DEPARTURE.—On the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 1, the day when the duties on paper were to cease and determine, a large flag was hoisted from the paper-mill buildings, Brechin, bearing the motto, "The devil's aw' wi' the exciseman."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

RIFLE MATCH.—Scotland against France.—The riflemen of France having conveyed a hint, through the secretary of their "Tir National," that they would like to try their skill against the riflemen of Scotland, Mr. Edward Ross, the ex-champion of Wimbledon, has at once come forward, and has challenged the best shot in France to a match at various distances.

We hope that the prompt challenge of our young champion will be accepted. If so, the match will excite very great interest in both countries.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

SERIOUS FIRE IN EDINBURGH.—A great fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Laidlaw and Sons, brassfounders, Simon-square, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, and, before the flames could be subdued, nearly the whole of the factory buildings were destroyed. Upwards of two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe. Several corps of volunteers were present, and rendered valuable aid in preserving order and subduing the flames.

THE PROVINCES.

THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT AT YORK.—At the close of the inquest held upon the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the falling of the bridge at York, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came to their death by the accidental falling of the girders of the bridge, but they had not sufficient evidence to satisfy them of the cause of the falling of the said girders."

THE RUSSELL BANQUET AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The banquet to Earl Russell will be given in the New Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday next, the 14th inst. The Earl of Durham will be chairman, and among the names of the stewards published are those of Sir James Graham, M.P., the Right Hon. William Hutt, M.P., Sir W. Atherton, M.P., nearly all the local Liberal members of Parliament, the Dean of Durham, and most of the Whig gentry, clergy, and manufacturers in the north-eastern counties. It is proposed in Sunderland to present an address to his Lordship when, as anticipated, he visits that town.

FOX-HUNTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—On the 26th ult. the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam's hounds were out. They found at Mucklands, and Reynard took across Castor-field to Mr. White's grounds at Castor. Here he got over a high wall into that gentleman's shrubberies, which by his kind permission were at once drawn, but without effect, and George Carter, the huntsman, seeing Mr. White's kitchen door open went in, and, having borrowed a candle, found a fine cub "earthed" behind a number of bottles in the cellar. George at once called his hounds, and down rushed a number of young dogs and rather unceremoniously knocked George (who had hold of the fox with one hand and the candlestick in the other) completely over, putting out the candle and leaving them all in the dark. To complete the confusion, a servant girl, hearing a great noise and becoming frightened, locked the door, and shut the huntsman, with his hounds in full cry after the fox, down in the dark cellar without any means of exit. After some persuasion the girl was induced to open the door, and up came George, the hounds, and the fox, the two former none the worse for their singular run, but poor Reynard quite out of breath—in fact, defunct.—*Stamford Mercury*.

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.—On Thursday last week James Matthews, a carpenter, in the employ of Mr. F. R. Fisher, of Silsby, builder, performed the adventurous feat of ascending to the summit of the cathedral spire for the purpose of ascertaining what repairs and painting were necessary to be done. He then got astride the vane, which he turned round; after which he mounted the iron cross above the vane, and, waving his cap to the spectators, stood upon the bar at the giddy height perfectly upright—a feat which the renowned Blondin himself might possibly hesitate to attempt. The ascent of the spire, it may be mentioned, is accomplished on the outside, by means of small iron handles securely fixed to the masonry. Its height is about 400 feet, or about 35 feet higher than St. Paul's.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. McNAUGHT.—The Rev. Mr. McNaught, Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, Liverpool, has, in a letter to his congregation, briefly given his reasons for resigning his office as a clergyman of the Established Church. Mr. McNaught says his opinions have undergone a great change since he entered on his incumbency. He enumerates the doctrinal points to which he cannot give his "unfeigned assent and consent." These are "the clergyman's supposed power to remit or retain sins, as expressed in the ordination service; the subject of confession, as contained in the service for the visitation of the sick; the doctrine of regeneration, the Athanasian creed, and vicarious punishment." Mr. McNaught says he knows no "communion which is as tolerant as the Church of England," and, whilst he resigns his incumbency, and knows not what is to follow, but, trusting "to the guidance of God's providence," he has determined to take his place "among the laymen of England's Established Church." It should be stated that Mr. McNaught, at the time he resigned his incumbency, resigned also the half-year's seat rents "which had been paid him in advance three weeks before."—*Manchester Examiner*.

LOCAL POLITICS IN MANCHESTER.—Manchester has of late years been so mild in its politics that to a stranger has failed to recognise in it the character for physical-force demonstrations that it earned from the day of Peterloo down to the birth of Chartism, and rather later. Probably the moral-force doctrines inculcated by the leaders of the Anti-Corn Law movement have had something to do with the change. Be that as it may, it has not escaped attention, and has been remarked upon from time to time. A new agitation, however, has sprung up which promises to gain strength, because not directed against the general political Government of the country, but against the costliness and extravagance of the local government of the city. An enormous placard has been stuck upon the wall, emanating from a body of burghers calling themselves the Ratepayers' Association, which so much resembles the style of these documents of thirty years ago that it will be quite refreshing to elderly politicians to have old associations roused up a little, if it be only to see how well the sons can imitate their fathers, given only a just cause for complaint. The grievance most complained of is the alleged exorbitance of the salary paid by the Corporation to their town clerk. The placard says:—"For years extravagance, ruinous expenditure, and mismanagement have characterised the proceedings of the city council, and at length the enormous sum of £2000 a year, or £40 per week, has been voted to the town clerk—a sum more than is paid to all the town clerks of Sheffield, Salford, Oldham, Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, and Stockport put together, with a population of 100,000 more than Manchester; a sum double the amount paid to our stipendiary magistrates; a sum equal to the wages of forty labouring men to provide for them and their families (the town clerk is a bachelor); while tradesmen, shopkeepers, and others are crippled in their honest callings by over-taxation. Besides this enormous salary (£2000 per annum) we have to pay the town clerk's fees, expenses, and clerks' Parliamentary expenses, &c.—more than £3000 a year—making a total of £5000 a year, or £100 a week. Here, then, is a simple and efficient test as to who shall be our councillors—'Who voted for the increase of the town clerk's salary from £30 to £40 per week? and who will promise to vote for its reduction?'" The placard then gives a list of the councillors retiring this year by rotation who voted for the increase of salary; and, after pointing them out as men who should not be trusted again, the placard concludes by announcing itself as "by order of the central committee." The town clerk who now appears to be so unpopular with the masses is the gentleman who a few years ago was presented with a purse of about £5000 by the merchants of Lancashire for his able services in connection with the conservancy of the River Mersey.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—A benevolent gentleman, who has already given the National Life-boat Institution £315 towards the purchase of a life-boat and its transporting-carriage, offers to contribute an additional £100 provided nine other persons can be found to give the institution a similar amount by next Christmas, to enable it to meet the present heavy demands on its funds for new life-boat stations just completed on different parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom, and which have compelled the committee to sell out £500 from the small funded capital of the society.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMAS GELDART.—We learn with regret that the hand of death has arrested a pen that has been the gifted and happy medium of conveying to the hearts and minds of the young both instruction and healthful moral teaching. We refer to the deceased Mrs. Thomas Geldart, who was formerly well known as an inhabitant of Norwich, being the daughter of the eminent banker Simon Martin, of the firm of Messrs. Gurney and Co. Her "Historical Tales of England and her Foreign Countries," of "Scotland," of "Ireland," "Glimpses of Our Island Home," &c., give, in elegant and attractive diction, some results of her literary power and research. Among the tales she wrote are "Emilie the Peacemaker," "Truth is Everything," "Love a Reality, not a Romance," &c., which, for the graceful, winning, style in which they depict pure and noble principles for the guidance of youth, have few equals. Mrs. Geldart was also the compiler of the "Life of the late Samuel Gurney;" and her "Sunday Thoughts," as well as her pleasing contributions to many religious periodicals, are valued and welcomed in many a household. Perhaps her most touching beautiful work is "Strength in Weakness," a memorial of her son. She has also sent her noble teaching and most attractive style of narrative into tens of thousands of homes among the poorer classes of our land in three of the "Household Treasures," which are from her pen—viz., "Cottage Homes," "The Mother's Trials and Triumphs," and "Daughters from Home."—*Norfolk News*.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—A meeting will be held in London at the end of November at which the certificates awarded to the successful candidates at the late examination held in London will be distributed. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone will preside on the occasion, and will be supported by gentlemen renowned for the interest they take in educational questions. It is the intention of the London committee to bestow, if possible, prizes upon all those candidates (senior and junior) who have taken honours; and it is to be hoped that, in their endeavour to raise a fund for this purpose, they will be assisted more especially by the friends of the candidates.

THE FAIR TRAITORS AT WASHINGTON.

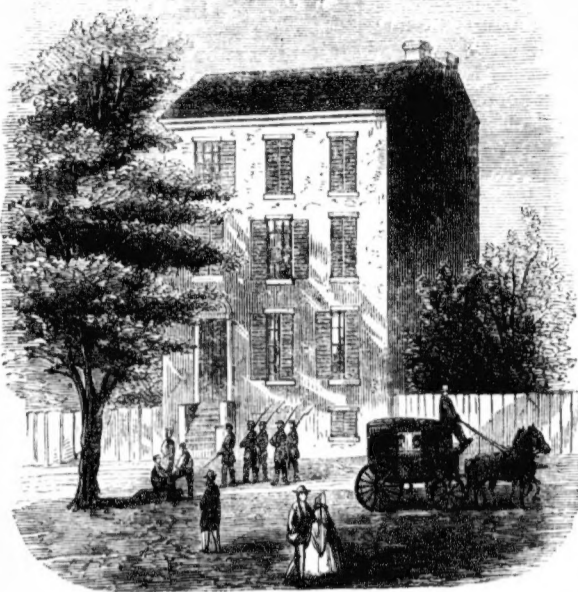
It would seem that the Confederate cause in America has been all along indebted to the active participation of the women, who have rendered it no little service by becoming intriguantes in a great variety of ways for the furtherance of the rebellion. Under these circumstances, the Federal Government has found it necessary to place several of them in confinement, and, singularly enough, the residence of one of the principal of the female rebels has been selected as the prison in which they are detained.

Mrs. Greenhow was one of the most perverse and determined of the Secessionists; and her house, at the corner of K and Sixteenth streets, is now in the occupation of a whole company of her sisterhood, who perhaps console each other in their supposed martyrdom to what they consider to be a patriotic cause. It was the husband of Mrs. Phillips who was accused of sorting the letters in the Post Office for the purpose of sending them to his friends among the Secessionist party. The two daughters of Mrs. Phillips share her captivity, along with the widow of the late Captain Hetsel, of the United States' Artillery, Mrs. Hetsel, and two other ladies. They are of course forbidden to leave the precincts of the house, and are denied all correspondence with, or visits from, their friends. Further than this, we believe, their captivity is made as little irksome as possible.

TRIAL OF A NEW SHELL AT TOULON.

The last experiments with explosive shells took place recently at the fort of St. Louis, in the anchorage-ground of the roads of Toulon. The invention was that of a naval Lieutenant, assisted by M. Fontaine, a chemist of Paris, and the experiments were conducted under the direction of l'Ecole Pyrotechnique at Toulon.

The trial has been decisive; for the old transport ship Dromedary, which was chosen as the victim to attack, was almost immediately set on fire, and soon presented only a burning mass, the range of the projectiles allowing them to preserve all their incendiary properties on their arrival at the spot to which they were directed,



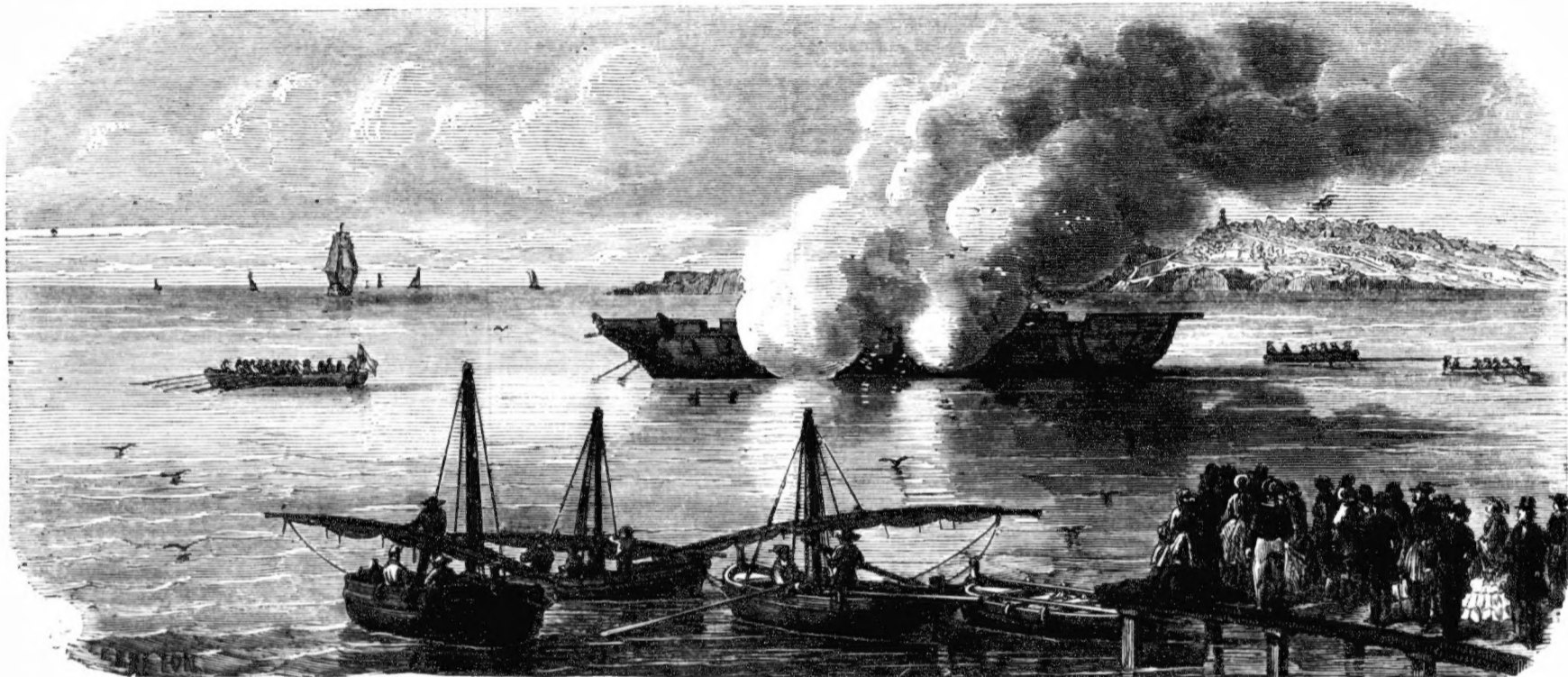
HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR FEMALE REBELS AT WASHINGTON.

while the combustion seemed to continue even after the missiles had penetrated the timbers of the vessel. Fourteen shells had been lodged in the walls of the old ship, all of which had been ignited by the pyrotechnic fuses. The projectiles were fired at a given signal, and the vessel was almost immediately in flames, and continued to burn during the entire day; even those parts under water seeming to be no less subject to the flames, which were not extinguished until all the hull had been consumed.

LA YAIZICO.

He who said that he cared not who made the laws of a country if he might write the songs spoke an epigrammatic truth if he had in his mind the probable immortality of his productions. For the songs of a country, to become truly national and find their best appreciation in the hearts of the whole people, must themselves embody those highest laws of truth, mercy, and liberty which are in their very nature eternal. In examining this subject it is remarkable that we discover few really popular national songs which are not also the expressions of sentiment belonging to a whole race of mankind, while some of them are in reality but the echoes of the feelings which pervade all humanity and have a world-wide significance. Thus it is no uncommon thing, in tracing the origin of some old-time ballad, to find that it has its representative, if not its exact counterpart, in other nations; and, again, that in remote ages there were some such traces of its existence as to make us suspect that a great deal of ballad or song literature (if that can be called literature much of which was never originally written) has been the property of mankind always, and remains still the heirloom transmitted by minstrel tradition to the present. If songs have this wide range and adaptation, it is still more surprising to find that the same remark applies to dances, which were also one of the earliest and most natural modes of conveying the impression of joyful emotion, and when engaged in by a number of persons, who combine to produce a studied effect, are always a favourite and strikingly attractive amusement.

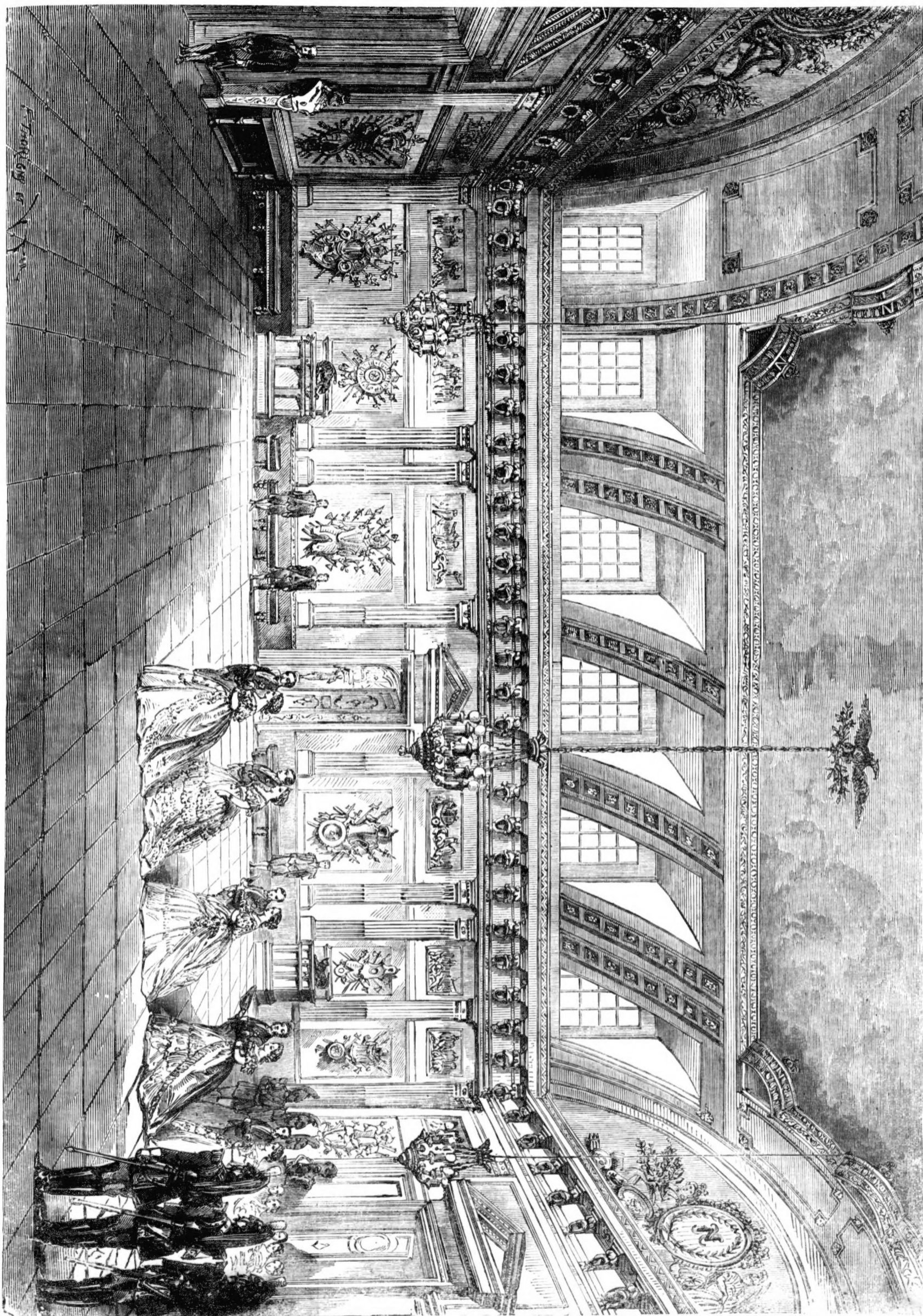
Are there any of the morris-dancers left in England now, we



TRIAL OF A NEW SHELL IN TOULON HARBOUR.



CUDGEL DANCE OF THE BASQUE PEASANTRY.



THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT TO COMPIÈGNE—THE GRAND CHAMBER OF THE CHATEAU.

wonder?—the jinglers, the mummers, the actors of mysteries in which dancing forms a great part of the performance? We have a faint recollection of something of the sort which had long since faded from any but some of the districts remote from London; but we can distinctly recall the execution of a wonderful figure in which short cudgels played (literally played) a very important part. Amidst whirl, and quick step, and complicated involution of the dancers did these sticks with their musical click keep time with both step and music, and were no doubt, in cases of extreme proficiency, made to keep up to the tune in a rapid accompaniment, marvellous both to ear and eye. Well,—the art may be lost in England,—but there it is amongst the Basque peasantry, who, holding a grand fete last month, offered as one of its greatest attractions the "Danse des Batons," known as La Yaizico.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT COMPIEGNE.

COMPIEGNE has recently been the scene of such excitement as was naturally the result of a visit to the Emperor of the French from the King of Prussia. The position of Prussia is at last that of the celebrated character in the opera who finds it difficult to choose between the blandishments of two charmers unless in the absence of one of them.

France, in receiving him at Compiègne, certainly intends to show the Prussian nation that the time has come to abandon a merely traditional policy, while Austria, whose Emperor waits for an interview until after the coronation, will probably spare no effort to keep things as they are, by an argument which may, perhaps, have more weight when the crowning ceremony shall have been performed, and conservative ideas not unnaturally suggest themselves to the Royal mind. Of course, the meeting at Compiègne was lately stated only to be intended as an interchange of personal courtesies; but the matter may fairly be considered to have touched upon more delicate ground, as such preparations were made for the presence of the diplomatic Ministers as seemed to point to business of a serious nature being mooted.

The Cabinet Council took place on Saturday, after which the Imperial family left St. Cloud for Compiègne, where they arrived at seven in the evening; and on Sunday morning a special train left Paris at nine a.m. to meet the King of Prussia at Jeumont, it having been previously decided that his Majesty would not enter France by Strasburg, but through Belgium. The Prince de Reuss, First Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Paris, Count de Hatzfeldt, Secretary, and M. de Stein, Attaché, left Paris to meet the King on the frontier. At the station of Jeumont, on the limits of Belgium and France, the members of the Prussian Legation and the persons charged by the Emperor to receive the King had the honour of being presented to his Majesty.

The King left Jeumont at three p.m., and arrived at Compiègne at six o'clock, the Emperor having proceeded to the railway station to meet him. The Empress, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, received the King at the foot of the great staircase of the palace. His Majesty was accompanied by Count Pourtalès, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, by General Bonin, by the Aides-de-Camp-General d'Alveisleben and Manteuffel, and other officers of the household.

Among those invited to Compiègne for the occasion were Count Walewski, Count Persigny, M. de Thouvenel, Marshal Vaillant, Marshal Magnan, the Duc de Magenta, and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

In the evening there was a grand curée (killing of the stag) by torchlight in the Court of Honour. The amusements of Monday were shooting in the park, and a promenade in the forest; in the evening the theatre.

The King left Compiègne on Tuesday at 12.30, and was accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor.

It would appear that the inhabitants of Compiègne, "on hospitable thought intent," and desiring, no doubt, to participate in the general fête, had given carte blanche to the Mairie for the preparation of triumphal arches, garlands, and the usual accompaniments of a grand reception. A great number of these had already been completed, when there came an order for them all to be removed without delay, as King William of Prussia had a decided objection to anything like a great demonstration. It is pretty evident that he would not have his visit construed into a great political event. It is difficult to say whether it was the fear of a wrong political construction which caused the indecision of his Majesty; but it seems certain that as late as the 2nd of October M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador, telegraphed from Berlin that the King's visit had become again uncertain, and it was only the day after that the telegraph brought the definitive news of his Majesty's arrival.

Our Engraving represents the large room at Compiègne, called the Salle des Gardes. It is here that the company meet before the State hunts in the great park; and here the whole ceremony of the chase, with the presentation of the game to the Emperor, and the arrangement of the sport, is concluded.

AN IMPENDING DUEL AT NAPLES.—A quarrel, originally occasioned by an article in the *Nomade*, has taken place in Naples between two deputies, M. Petrucci and M. Nicotera. The former gentleman had written the article at which the latter took offence. "Yesterday morning," says a letter of the 2nd, "about ten o'clock, M. Petrucci was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, searching among the archives for matter for his history of Naples, when a person, a stranger to him, came and requested him to descend to the street, and speak to a gentleman who wished to see him. M. Petrucci replied that he could not interrupt himself without knowing who it was that wanted him. A quarter of an hour after another person came with the same request, and received a similar reply. A few minutes after, M. Nicotera, a colleague of M. Petrucci in the Parliament, entered, and a deplorable personal struggle took place between them. M. Petrucci refused to go out into the street, and told M. Nicotera that, if he had anything to say, he might find him at his residence at any hour he would appoint. M. Nicotera replied by striking M. Petrucci a violent blow on the head with a cane, which broke his spectacles. The latter returned the blow with his fist; the attendants interfered, and the two deputies were parted. A commissary of police was called in to arrest M. Nicotera as the aggressor, but the latter invoked his quality of deputy, and walked away. This scene has produced a very painful impression. A duel is inevitable."

WILL OF THE LATE C. J. PAGLIANO, E. Q.—The will of Charles Joseph Pagliano, Esq., of the Lodge, Brook Green, Hammersmith, was proved last month in the London Court, and probate granted to Michael Forrester, Charles Crawley, and Horace Rymer, Esqs., who are nominated executors and trustees, the personal property being sworn under £20,000. This gentleman died possessed of a handsome fortune, consisting of both real and personal property. He was a member of the Romish Church, and has been liberal in his bequests to several of its charitable institutions, societies, schools, and clergy; indeed, so lavish has been in this respect that nearly half his personal estate has been bestowed upon them. We can only mention a few, our limits precluding us giving them in detail. To the Society for the "Promotion of the Faith," of which Cardinal Wiseman is patron, the sum of £2000; to the poor schools, of which the Hon. Charles Langdale is president, £2000; to Allhallows, Dublin, £2000. There are numerous minor bequests to the Catholic clergy in and around the metropolis. The testator has bequeathed to his relict a life interest in his real estate and in the residue of the personality. Mr. Pagliano has bestowed some legacies upon his personal friends; and, on the decease of his relict, the whole of the property is directed to be distributed in certain proportions amongst numerous legatees, of whom many are relatives.

INTERMENT OF FEMALES IN VENICE.—Two ladies of respectability were some time ago committed to prison in Venice for refusing to pay fines to which they were condemned for attending a mass in honour of Count Cavour. They have just been liberated, and have received an ovation from the people of Venice, upwards of a thousand visiting-cards and numerous bouquets having been left at each of their residences.

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—In regard to the contemplated joint intervention of England, France, and Spain in Mexico, it is considered probable that the definitive measures to be adopted will be settled on the return of her Majesty's Ministers to town about the 20th inst.; and there seems no reason to doubt that the naval expedition will sail for the Gulf next month.—*Times City Article.*

FATHER PASSAGLIA ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

THE recent pamphlet of Father Passaglia on the temporal power of the Pope continues to excite much interest in Italy. It is being extensively bought and read, and most of the newspapers are either discussing its merits or laying passages from it before their readers. One or two extracts may, perhaps, be interesting in this country, where the affairs of Italy and the Popedom are so frequently the theme of conversation. The Father warns the Catholic Bishops of an approaching disruption in the Church. He asks:—

After what fashion do our fathers in Christ, our pastors and teachers, conduct themselves? No sooner is the Italian people seen rejoicing with great joy than their Bishops all raise their voices of complaint, deploring what they, on the contrary, call the misfortunes of the country. When the people return fervent thanks to God for benefits received, their Bishops cry out that they ought to appease the indignation and the wrath of Heaven. If the people seek to approach the altar to offer to God the sacrifice of peace and to eat the eucharistic bread, the Bishops banish the priests from the temple, and threaten to visit them with the heaviest penalties; in short, whatever is most desired and is the object of the most fervent prayers of the people is attacked and contradicted by the Bishops.

The remedy for this state of things Father Passaglia describes to be as follows:—

If, in other times, the conditions of human society might have suggested the necessity of combining a civil principality with the Supreme Pontificate, the form of public and private institutions is now so greatly changed that the Pontiff can wish for nothing better than to see the sceptre separated from the keys—the tiara of the Priest from the diadem of the King. This separation may, indeed, meet with opposition from those who are absolutely dependent on the Papal Government, but it is invoked with one voice by the whole Italian people, who cannot any longer tolerate that the reconstituted nation should be left without its capital. It is unanimously invoked by the most cultivated peoples of Europe, who clearly perceive that the most serious injury accrues to religion and to the Supreme Pontificate from the responsibilities of civil monarchy. This separation is invoked by the dangers from which it will be impossible to save the Church and civilised society if the Pontiff will not attempt his mind to counsels of concord and of peace; it is recommended by the office of Supreme Pastor, which should take into account only the advantage of the flock; it is called for, lastly, by all the divine and human rights which urge us to address to Pius IX. the very words that the Bishops of Africa spoke to Pope Innocent I.:—"Seeing that God, by His mercy, has placed thee in the Apostolical chair, and hast made thee hold such a post in these our times, when it would be a greater fault in us to keep silent respecting whatever must be suggested for the welfare of the Church than for thee to hear with reluctance and negligence our words, we implore thee to direct thy pastoral care to the great dangers menacing the weak members of the Church of Christ."

It is said that Father Passaglia means to follow up the attack he has made on the temporal authority of the Pope, having gone to Rome with two other pamphlets on the subject in his pocket. Several other combatants, lay and clerical, are stated to be also ready to enter the arena of debate in support of the bold Abbé.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

THE following has been published as being, if not the exact text of the Pope's Allocution in the late Consistory, at least very nearly the *ipsissima verba* of his Holiness:—

In these times of confusion and disorder it is not rare to see certain Christians, certain Catholics—there are some of them even among the secular clergy and in convents—who have ever on their lips the words middle-term, conciliation, compromise. Well, I do not hesitate to declare these men are mistaken, and I do not regard them as the least dangerous enemies of the Church. We live in a corrupt and pestilential atmosphere; let us endeavour to preserve ourselves from it; let us not suffer ourselves to be poisoned by the false doctrines which destroy everything under pretence of saving everything. Just as conciliation is not possible between God and Belial, so it is not possible between the just and the unjust, between the Church and those who would compass her destruction. Undoubtedly it is necessary that our firmness should be blended with prudence; but it is equally necessary that no false prudence should lead us to enter into a compact with impiety. In the accomplishment of duty there is often, it is true, persecution and great evils to be apprehended; but, when persecution comes, none but the sinner is confounded, and seeks to arrange everything in accordance with his fears and interests. The just man, on the contrary, profits by it to fortify himself and to find fresh energy in the accomplishment of duty. Therefore let us stand firm; no conciliation, no compromise with the ungodly, no forbidden and impossible compromise. I commend this to all Catholics, but especially to the members of the clergy who may be inclined to be misled by perverse doctrines, contrary to the interests and just rights of this Holy See and of the Church. (At these words the Holy Father rose from his seat, and, stretching out his hands towards heaven, continued.) Let us pray, Almighty God to display His merciful arm to protect my beloved Rome (here the Pope's voice was broken by a sob) and preserve it from the poison of error and impiety!

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN ITALY.—Lady Bowring writes thus as to what she has recently observed in Italy:—"During a protracted stay in Italy I had unusual opportunities of visiting educational establishments, being introduced by residents. At Leghorn, Florence, and Genoa I inspected several schools; in the two latter cities they were principally those set on foot and supported by the respective municipal bodies, and I was surprised to find how much had been effected in the short space of two years. The educational course is not so enlarged as in this country, but comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic (well taught); with the rudiments of history and geography, and the elements of drawing. Singing seems to come naturally to the Italian child; in girls' schools, which intellectually I usually found inferior to the boys, I saw excellent needlework, both plain and fancy; elegant embroidery being executed under the superintendence of the teachers by the children for the churches and private families. The schools of the municipality are free to the poorer members of the community, but I sometimes found a separate class in the same building, who paid remuneration fees. Everywhere I observed intelligence, cleanliness, and order on the part of the pupils—aptitude and zeal on that of the masters. Private benevolence is by no means wanting; infant schools and industrial establishments are usually entirely dependent upon it; and in these food and clothing are partially supplied. In addition to pecuniary assistance, the highest in the land give not only the weight of their names, but devote much of their time to an object they have so much at heart—the regeneration of the people."

FEMALE PARALLELS.—The Paris *Figaro* has the following "parallel" between German and French ladies:—"The French woman dresses; the German covers herself. The German walks; the Parisian undulates. German women are either ugly or pretty; Parisiennes charming—none of them are ugly, neither are any of them beautiful. Parisiennes are cheerful and indifferent, the aspect of the German is always frank and honest. What delicious abysses are the eyes of a Parisienne! As said Count de Grammont, 'Her eyes have always the air of doing something more than merely looking at you.' The German says yes or no; with the Parisienne it is never either quite yes or altogether no. The German will wait for you under the tree ten years; the Parisienne ten minutes. The Parisienne is, above all, knowing; the German, good. The German is content with the admiration of one; the Frenchwoman likes to be admired by all, and would rather renounce the admiration of her lover than of the public. The Parisienne is an artist; the German a woman. Moral: It is best to live in France, but to marry in Germany."

THE PRUSSIAN INSIGNIA.—The Royal insignia of Prussia to be used in the approaching coronation consist of eight articles—the magnificent crown which Frederick I. got executed at an enormous expense, the sceptre, the globe, the sword, the seal of State, the collar of the Royal orders, the Electoral hat, and the Electoral sword. The crown, sceptre, and globe have not been used by a Prussian King for 161 years; during all that time they were only borne before him on solemn occasions, or exhibited on the death of a Sovereign.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A BRIDE.—On the morning of Thursday, the 19th ult., a young couple, Mr. J. A. Bennett, of Bermondsey, and Miss Edith Freeman, of Berkeley Villas, Brixton, were married, and in the evening left London on a wedding tour, proceeding first to Brighton, where they engaged apartments at Payne's Marine Hotel. Mr. Bennett, however, having caught cold on the journey, was, on the following day, attacked with bronchitis, his case being so serious that, in spite of all the care of Mr. Payne and his assistants, and of the medical gentlemen in attendance, his life was despaired of. The attention of the young wife was so unremitting, and her anxiety was so great, that she broke down under her sufferings, and was seized with illness on the following Thursday, from which no means could be devised to rally her, and she died on the Sunday afternoon. Mr. Bennett had, however, by this time somewhat recovered, so as to be enabled to be removed to London on Monday, which was done, the remains of the unfortunate bride following him on the next day, for interment. The bereaved bridegroom attended the funeral.—*Brighton Examiner.*

AN ITALIAN FLEET.

BARON RICASOLI seems to be possessed of farseeing views with regard to the future of his country. Not only does he labour incessantly to secure the consolidation of what has been already gained towards perfect Italian unity, and to improve the condition of the peoples who have placed themselves under the sway of King Victor Emmanuel, as well as to obtain the incorporation in the great Italian kingdom of the two portions of the peninsula—Rome and Venice—still separated from the rest, but he finds time to take steps to secure what will conduce more, perhaps, than anything else to the future power and greatness of Italy—the creation of an adequate fleet, mercantile and warlike. Italy, as ruled by Victor Emmanuel, already possesses a large extent of seaboard, has many excellent harbours, and, from her position, is admirably situated for carrying on an extensive commerce. Her traditions, too, show that her sons are capable of the fullest developments of commercial enterprise; and in her present Prime Minister she has a statesman seemingly as fully alive to the importance of maritime power as any of the other rulers or peoples of Europe. Accordingly, Baron Ricasoli has addressed a circular to the consular agents of Italy on the subject of the marine of the country, of which the following are the principal passages:—

Italy, forming a sole nation, is called on to renew the glorious times in which the Italian flag floated everywhere as a symbol of civilisation, of manufactures, and of wealth, and in which the productions of Italian industry, art, and genius were sought for in all parts of the world. No country, in fact, is better placed than Italy for having an active and lucrative commerce, and for carrying on a large and flourishing navigation. It suffices to cast a glance on the marvellous position of Italy, and on the privileged condition of her soil, to see to what high destinies she can and ought to aspire in pacific exchange of productions, in which nations now engage with ardour and emulation, and in which every conquest is a common benefit. Placed at the entrance to Europe at the east and south, in the midst of two seas which place in communication the most fruitful territories of the world, with an immense extent of coast, with numerous vast and safe ports, favoured by a mild and temperate climate and by a fruitful soil, Italy possesses all that is required to attain the greatest manufacturing and commercial prosperity and to take an enviable part in the commerce of Europe with the different regions of the globe. Thus, when the gigantic enterprise of the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez shall be terminated, Italy may again become one of the principal intermediaries in the commerce of Europe with India, China, and Oceania. The Italian flag, though not yet protecting Venice, the vassal of a foreign nation, floats over vessels of 700,000 tons burden, which are manned by more than 100,000 sailors. The general movement of Italian commerce in the last few years, before the union of the nation was accomplished, amounted to about 1,400,000,000 (importations and exports united, the former presenting a marked superiority over the latter). In the ports the arrival and departure of more than 40,000 vessels, of about 4,000,000 tons burden, was recorded. It is only a few months since that political unity put down in Italy the customs barriers, the fiscal visits, the embarrasments of all kinds, which, by favouring smuggling, prevented the exchange of Italian productions between Italian provinces, and substituted liberty for the minute precautions with which the different Governments of the peninsula endeavoured to check the development of material welfare, fearing that it would be accompanied by intellectual and moral progress. But now Italian producers can count on a home market of 23,000,000 consumers, and, as manufacturers are encouraged by the introduction free of duty of raw materials and the establishment of institutions of credit, we may justly hope shortly to see Italian commerce take, by the extension of roads and railways, a development which will enable it to export with advantage to foreign markets. The King's Government, convinced that the flourishing state of commerce and manufactures is one of the best means of founding order in liberty, is resolved to employ all its efforts to augment production and facilitate traffic in the new kingdom. It is, therefore, necessary to give encouragements of all kinds to our people who go abroad to open, by their labour and their relations, a market to our commerce and our productions.

But Baron Ricasoli is not content with merely scheming; he is also a man of action; and from recent intelligence it appears that he is taking practical measures to realise his plans in reference to the creation of a fleet. The Compagnie des Messageries Impériales, in addition to the iron-plated frigate *Terrible*, just delivered to the Italian Government, and the *Fondroyant* frigate, which has lately been launched for it, has undertaken to build in the works at Toulon two other iron-plated frigates for the same Government before the end of 1862, at the price of 7,000,000*fr.* each. The Italian Government wanted to have four built, but the company, having orders to execute for Spain, could not undertake so many. Besides these, some vessels are being constructed in the ports of Italy as well as in England, and it is even said in America. So that Italy may ere long be expected to take her place in Europe at once as a great political, naval, and mercantile Power.

A MUSICAL PHENOMENON.—A letter from Venice says that a professional musician of that place has discovered a prodigy for which there is probably no precedent—a singer, that is to say, who is at once a bass, a baritone, and a tenor. The professor was on his way to Rovigo, when he paused to rest in a country inn. Suddenly, in an adjacent room, he heard a splendid bass voice sing Silva's aria out of "Ernani." That at an end, a sonorous baritone struck up the well-known "Lo vedrem o veglio audace." The listener was still lost in admiration of the beauty of these voices, when a high ringing tenor made itself heard, and sang, with great range of voice, Edgar's closing air in "Lucia." The delighted professor could not restrain his enthusiasm, and hurried into the adjoining room to thank the gifted trio, when, to his astonishment, he found the apartment occupied only by one young man, who declared that he himself had sung all three aires. Put to the test, it proved that he spoke the truth, and that the singer possessed the extraordinary range from the low D to the high C, all full and beautiful chest notes. It is thought possible that the professor may persuade this Cressus of voices, who is the son of a well-to-do bourgeois, to devote himself to the stage.

QUEER DIRT.—The Museum of Natural History, Paris, has just made an acquisition in a singular manner. About a month ago the box-constrictor in that establishment took a fancy to his own blanket, and swallowed it entire, so that the administration, considering the chattel to be beyond recovery, put it to the profit and loss account. But, lo! twenty-six days after, what should the keeper find one morning in the box's cage but the identical blanket, this time under the form of a great roll, a yard and a half in length, and about fifteen inches in circumference! The said roll has been placed in the museum to be preserved as it is; and, we are happy to state, the box is "as well as can be expected" after this remarkable performance.

SIR JOHN COLERIDGE ON THE LATE EDUCATION MINUTE.—At the meeting of the Honiton Church Association last week Sir J. Coleridge expressed himself at some length on the education minute lately issued by Mr. Lowe. He said that, as one of the Commissioners for Education, he entirely disclaimed any responsibility with regard to this minute. "Those," he said, "who take the trouble to read the report will find several recommendations, all of which go to form a part of the whole. It is, therefore, unfair to take one and omit the others, and then say that you are acting on the recommendations of the commissioners. I disclaim it entirely. I, for one, am ready to stand by them, subject, of course, to having our errors pointed out. We do not suppose that we are infallible, or that it has been impossible to make mistakes. This I do say, 'Don't attribute to the Education Commissioners anything that you do. If you take one part, don't omit the other from consideration.'"

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The Post Office Savings Bank system continues to progress in a highly satisfactory manner. Considerable extensions are, it is reported, about to be effected, alike in the London district and throughout the country. Memorials praying for the establishment of post office banks continue to be received by the authorities in St. Martin's-le-Grand. In particular, it may be stated that a memorial is being prepared in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, desiring the institution of a bank in that town, and that it has been signed by the managers and trustees of the existing savings banks. An exactly similar memorial has either been dispatched from Ruthlin, in Flintshire, or is in course of preparation. The brewers, distillers, and extensive employers of labour in Mile-end have applied to have a bank established in that district of the metropolis; and the managers of the principal railways the termini of which is at King's-cross are, in conjunction with the coal-merchants, &c., about to memorialize the authorities in favour of instituting a bank in the neighbourhood of the station. Though the interest allowed by the Post Office bank is not so high as that paid by the old savings banks, yet transfers are daily taking place of the deposits of the latter to the former. For these transfers special provision was made in the Act under which the Post Office banks were established. The transaction does not necessitate any cash payment; indeed, if all the money now in the old savings banks were transferred to the Post Office banks, the payment of a single penny in cash would not be necessary.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THESE are the fourth goldfields which have been discovered within the last fourteen years. Curious enough it is that these discoveries should all have been reserved for our own time, seeing that America, to which three of the fields belong, has been known for three centuries and a half to Europeans eager for gold, and Australia had been colonised by ourselves for sixty years without suspicion of such metal to be had for digging in that wool-producing continent. Of the goldfields of Nova Scotia we have a most excellent account in a recent letter addressed by the Provincial Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor. The secretary's name is not even mentioned, but ought to be known to the public, as we hope his merits are to the Government, for his letter exhibits a knowledge, tact, and judgment, which entitle him to a higher position. The men of science have, this time, certainly no claim to discovery. Seven philosophers had written on the geology of Nova Scotia, out of whom one only and he only five years ago, had even suspected the presence of gold, admitting, at the same time, that he had never found any. The agriculturists were as blind to gold in the sense of discovery as the philosophers, never having seen a particle of the metal in the golden sands of that seashore, by the caves known as the Ovens, "over which," observes the secretary, "strange to say, the farmers of the neighbourhood had gathered sea-manure for more than a century." The first discovery was thus made:—"In March, this year (1861), a man, stooping to drink at a brook, saw a piece of gold shining among the pebbles over which the stream flowed. He picked it up, and, searching, found more." This discoverer, whose name no one thinks worth mentioning, pocketed his gold, and is not hurt by such pointed neglect. He is more fortunate than the first Australian discoverer, Mr. Gregor, the Scotch sheepstealer, who for his good news got some floggings at the whipping-post. In addition to this first discovery by "the unhonoured," others have since been made in no fewer than six different places; and so extensive is the formation in Nova Scotia, that gold is now looked for in ten out of the eighteen counties of which the province consists. The metal is found both in the matrix, quartz running through slate, and in the alluvium formed by the decomposition of the rock, but chiefly in the first. Already parties are at work in the different localities, but this city in the first discovered, called Tangier, where from 400 to 800 are digging. The processes followed for extracting the gold are as yet of the rudest description; but wealthy companies are being formed in England for working the mines. The gold found, whether in the rock or alluvium, is everywhere conveniently situated for water carriage, an advantage which distinguishes these fields from those of New Columbia and even of Victoria. We cannot doubt, therefore, but that the Nova Scotia fields will soon become productive. They come in good time, for we find that while there seems to be no increase in the produce of gold in California, that of Australia is at present, by two millions yearly, less than it has been. We may take this opportunity of recalling to mind our early prediction that the discoveries of California and Australia would not cause that depreciation of gold and enhancement in the price of the commodities represented by it which many apprehended. Gold and silver bear now to each other the same relation they bore fourteen years ago, when the gold of California was discovered. During that long time, also, there certainly has been no rise in the price of any commodity whereof the supply kept pace with the demand, and in the production of which there has been no diminution of cost through new inventions. Iron, copper, tin, and lead may be quoted as examples. The new gold, followed as it has been by an equal, or nearly an equal, supply of silver, has been simply an addition to the world's capital, adding suddenly, as it were, to its wealth and industry. Within the fourteen years which have elapsed the introduction of new gold cannot have amounted to less than would make two hundred and fifty millions sterling, for that of Australia alone, the smallest, has been equal to one hundred and eleven millions. In addition to its mines of coal and iron, among the most valuable of the American continent, Nova Scotia will now have gold, and we may reckon upon its making corresponding progress with Australia.—*Examiner*.

A RUSSIAN WIFE SHOW.

THE scene is laid in the "Summer Garden," one of the pleasantest places of popular resort in St. Petersburg, on Whit-Sunday afternoon—a festival "observed with scrupulous care," when "it is the custom to decorate the dwelling, boats, rafts, carriages, and church doors with branches of linden," and when, in the old time, the "wife show" was the great feature of the occasion. The wife show is now the last lingering relic of what was once a popular national custom. Here the sons and daughters of tradesmen were wont to assemble to select their partners for life. The girls would come decked out in all the ornaments the family could raise, and sometimes carrying in their hands a bunch of silver teaspoons, or playing gracefully with a huge silver ladle as if it were a fan; while the young men, also appearing to the best advantage, would stroll by them, and on seeing any young lady who particularly struck their fancy would politely inquire about her dowry from her parents, who invariably accompanied the blushing damsels. The custom so far exists in the present day that, had we been matrimonially disposed, we might have selected a wife without even the trouble of advertising, to say nothing of saving the time which the more conventional customs of my native land deem requisite for a courtship. Here comes a group attracting more than ordinary attention. They are candidates for matrimony—two young sisters, apparently about eighteen years of age. They are rather pretty, and quite elegantly dressed in light colours, and wearing little jaunty hats and feathers. Behind them come their parents and an old woman plainly attired, but after all one of the most important members of the family. If a young man is taken with the appearance of the candidates he will give the old lady's shawl a gentle pull, and they will together step on one side and avoid the crowd by turning into one of the side walks. A conversation something like the following will ensue, it being, of course, understood by the parties that the young bachelor is wife-hunting:—

Old Woman—Well, Sir, what is your name?

Young Man—Ivan Petrovitch, little mother.

Old Woman—Where do you live?

Young Man—in Gargarovitch-street, No. 6.

Old Woman—You are well off?

Young Man—Yes; I get some roubles from my little store in Gostinner River, and have so much laid up. What's the name of the young lady—the one at the right—little mother?

Old Woman—You're not the first that has asked me that, for a finer young woman has not been on the Summer Garden for many a springster. Her name is Ekatarina, and her dowry so many roubles.

After some further cross-questioning, the parties separate. In the evening the old woman states to the parents the various propositions she has received, and to the suitor who has the largest income a note is sent. If all his statements are found correct the thing is considered settled, and Ekatarina is married to Ivan with little more ado. She never thinks of objecting, and neither bride nor bridegroom have any idea of wasting time in courting. But this custom is fast falling into desuetude, and this year not more than half a dozen candidates for matrimony presented themselves at the Summer Garden Wife Show for 1861. Two or three years more, and the custom will be a tradition of the past.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—During the first five days (Oct. 1 to 5) of the admission of English woven goods into France, in consequence of the new treaty of commerce, there passed through the Custom House at Rouen 12,457 kilos. of cotton tissues paying duty by weight, and 20,574 kilos., valued at 191,312*l.*, of cottons and woollens, paying ad valorem duties. The total amount paid on the above goods was 36,710*l.*

DEARNESS OF BREAD IN FRANCE.—The rise in the price of bread in France is causing so much alarm that on Saturday the *Constitutionnel*, in order to allay the apprehensions, in an article on the subject, states that the authorities had taken measures so that the price of a kilogramme should not exceed 50*c.* Several arrivals of grain from Liverpool are reported; these, it is hoped, will tend to keep down the price, which is now about 10*d.* the quarter loaf. The price of grain in the provinces had begun to fall.

LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE.—The members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, accompanied by Mr. Thwaites, the chairman, and the other officers, inspected on Tuesday the various works connected with the main-drainage scheme. They examined, in the first instance, the operations at Old Ford, and followed the line of the northern outfall at Barking Creek. At that point they crossed the river to Erith, where they inspected the southern outlet, and then proceeded to Woolwich, Charlton, and Deptford, at which places they examined the works there in progress. Both the works which are completed and those which are yet unfinished are in a very satisfactory state. On Wednesday about 800 members of the various district boards and vestries of the metropolis went over the same ground in the course of an inspection which they also made of the main-drainage system.

NEWSAGENTS AND THE PAPER DUTY REPEAL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Liverpool newsagents was held for the purpose of considering the effects of the repeal of the paper duty upon their interests. The speakers considered that the great reduction announced in the price of newspapers, and the small profits allowed to news-vendors, would not admit of a fair remuneration for the risk, labour, and expense which they must incur; and resolutions were passed to the effect that the advantages derived from the repeal of the paper duty should be shared equally between the public and those engaged in the production and distribution of newspapers and periodicals; that an appeal should be made to the public to pay a small contribution to the selling price of newspapers, &c., to cover the cost of distribution; and that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the news-papers proprietors of Liverpool to induce them to give an increased allowance to the news-vendors, to meet the extra cost caused by the increased size of the journals.

Literature.

The Cloister and the Hearth. A Tale of the Middle Ages. By CHARLES READE, Author of "Christie Johnstone," &c. &c. In four volumes. Trübner and Co.

Mr. Charles Reade, in a characteristic preface, informs the reader, or rather pitches into his face the information, that he has spent a year of hard work in expanding this tale from its original size in "Once a Week" to its present portentous dimensions. We strongly advise him to spend another year in reversing the process and reducing the work to its original compass. The story of the loves of Gerard and Margaret is so sufficing and so sweet in itself that it not only can spare, but absolutely cries out against, the incumbrances of remotely-connected incident with which the fatal facility of a clever novelist has loaded it. After Mr. Reade had written, he says, the story of "A Good Fight," in "Once a Week," he "took wider views of the subject, and also felt uneasy at having 'deviated unnecessarily from the historical outline of a true story.'" From "these two sentiments"—that word is Mr. Reade's, not ours—arises the present "development." Of course nobody desires to limit the width of Mr. Reade's views; but the publication of the story in four volumes, after the above notification, seems to open up alarming horizons; and we must beg to express our hope that the day is yet distant when novelists shall think an extra volume or two the appropriate index of every addition to width of view. One-fifth of the present work, says Mr. Reade, is a reprint, and four-fifths of it a new composition. As far as the question of quantity is concerned, the four-fifths are an impertinence, and we should be heartily glad if the author would leave "the subject" alone, and give us the story, pure and simple, in another attempt at some future time. "Subjects" are the curse of modern novel-writing.

The story which Mr. Reade has with the best intentions so cruelly spoiled by padding and rolling out is soon told in its touching outline. In the latter part of the fifteenth century we are introduced to Elias, and Catherine, his wife, sturdy trading Hollanders living in Tergou. Among their many children, Gerard is destined for the Church. He is by nature a penman and artist—"clever with his hands," as you hear stupid people say of his like. He is encouraged and patronised by Margaret van Eyck, goes to Rotterdam to compete for a prize in calligraphy, wins it, returns, and begins to cultivate illumination and painting. On the way he meets Peter Brandt the doctor (or magician) with his bright-haired daughter Margaret, and falls in love with the latter. It ends in his visiting the girl at her father's house at Sevenbergen, near Tergou, and loving her more than ever. Meanwhile Margaret van Eyck has introduced the lad to the Princess; he has received promises of clerical promotion; and to everybody but himself it is a very settled thing that a Churchman he shall be. Ghysbrecht van Swieten, the Burgomaster of Tergou, who is the kinsman of Peter Brandt and Margaret, and is wrongfully keeping them out of some property, has no particular wish that a sharp young fellow like Gerard should be their friend; and two of the young man's brothers are jealous of the little distinctions he earns; so that it is not long before Eli, Gerard's father, knows all about the love-making. The perplexed pair have the bans put up, and an ecclesiastical marriage takes place. Before the civil contract is made a storm bursts. In those days Dutch fathers might imprison sons who wanted to get married rebelliously, and Eli did not intend Gerard to marry at all. Gerard is soon in the burgomaster's clutches, and in a cell, feeding on bread and water. From this situation he is speedily rescued by Margaret and a rope, but a chest which had stood in the cell, and which he uses in making his escape, springs open and lets out a lot of parchments which fall to the ground and are scattered. One Gerard puts in his bosom, because he sees Margaret's father's name in it. The burgomaster raises a hue and cry after Gerard as a young thief who has stolen the town records; but, after many vicissitudes, and one night under Margaret's roof, which he had sought as a hiding-place, he escapes from his enemies and makes for Italy, whither he had been dispatched by Margaret van Eyck for art purposes. In Italy he has many adventures, which serve no real purpose in the progress of the story; even if there is "foundation in fact" for them it does not alter the matter, for men's lives have blind alleys as well as romances. But the old burgomaster, colluding with jealous brothers, gets forged intelligence of Margaret's death sent to Gerard while he is away. Then he, poor lad, who had put aside the love of a beautiful princess for memory of her, went almost wild, and, to use the correct phrase in such cases, "plunged into dissipation." Finally, he became a friar, and went about preaching and teaching. But, it having occurred to him one day to look at the parchment he had brought from his prison-house, he perceived it was a deed, by concealing which the rascally old burgomaster kept the property above referred to. He determined to go back to Holland and see right done. This he did without difficulty, happening to be called in, simply as a wandering Dominican, to confess Ghysbrecht van Swieten. But soon followed upon this the discovery that Margaret was alive, and the mother of a son to him. During his absence she had sore troubles (for he had the marriage lines or record of the betrothal with him), but now began the real struggle of life for both, for Gerard's vows were taken. It did not last long, for Margaret was stricken of the plague, and her husband, at no great distance, followed her. The child lived and thrived, and his name was Erasmus.

To impart vividness to this outline of a true story, and enable a gentleman of Mr. Reade's very great ability to make it live again in modern eyes, it was only necessary that he should be able to conceive of noble faithful love, and be able to understand a woman's heart. Both qualifications Mr. Reade possesses, and he has vindicated his possession of both in this story. The loves of the happy-unhappy pair are beautifully told, and Margaret is the noblest creature he has yet given us. In one particular Mr. Reade stands alone among our novelists,—in his intelligence of the mysterious manner in which perfect piety and truthfulness are in the best women united with that womanly lubricity for which there is no name, but which is so powerful an element in human life. No woman could have more of this lubricity (we beg pardon for the word of all noble women, but there is no other) than Margaret, yet the strong, good, wise, true Gerard confesses, weeping, that she is stronger, better, wiser, truer, than he; and other men who have been as sweetly deceived as he was, in certain small matters in which it was well for him to be deceived, have had to make the same confession. But the greater success with which Mr. Reade has grasped the essential requirements of his task the greater is the just indignation of the reader that he should have wasted so much cleverness in reeling out three volumes of stage-surprises—full, indeed, of shrewd and kindly touches, but, on the whole, making a beautiful history read like three or four melodramas jumbled together.

After all is said, it seems as if Mr. Reade could not have the true artist stuff in him. He wants patience; all his slap-dash tricks of style betray him, and such eccentricities as those of printing in small letters words whispered, and in large letters words shouted, hint of a mountebankish turn of mind, which, in its effects, is something worse than a spot on the sun. It is, unfortunately, more like the fly in the ointment. But not all the maltreatment of a gifted blunderer can spoil the immortal perfume of the tale on which Mr. Reade has laid hands with such mistaken energy. No man can care much for criticism who has the soul to do even as much as he has done to reproduce such a story in colours that shall take a modern eye. If there were the least chance that he would pay attention we should be glad to point out that the accredited commonplaces of moral philosophy are not made either new or more agreeable by being delivered in the tone of a man defying all Creation, and stripping to it. Nobody wants to

swear that white is black, or is likely to do it, for all Mr. Reade's repeated invitations. It is by no means necessary to insist so noisily upon obvious things; for example, that women in Margaret's "condition" are sensitive—a fact which is flung in the readers' teeth with so much perverted ingenuity, and such a number of times, that we at last get tired of marking the places. If Mr. Reade did not affect such inscrutable heights of paradox, and become so often dark with excess of light that one is almost as much afraid to "tackle him in argument" as the frequenters of the Maypole were to "tackle" old John Willet, we should like—very humbly—to ask what Mr. Reade means by snubbing History on his last page but one. True, he was drawing to a close, and there was nobody else to snub, perhaps; but it is too much to call a Muse a "pigmy;" and that she does not understand Erasmus is a quite gratuitous assertion. One thing is certain, that, unless he make a more sober and content use of his fine powers and generous sensibilities, neither she nor any other Muse will ever be embarrassed with the task of understanding Mr. Charles Reade. It is true the quasi-abuse with which his books abound is chiefly impersonal, but there is no reason why even abstractions should have slop-pails emptied over them by popular authors; and if a man (who might write his name in gold) is determined that it shall be written only in water, the water may just as well be clean as dirty.

Wild Flowers Worth Notice; being a Selection from the British Flora of some of our Native Plants, &c. By MRS. LANKESTER. Fully illustrated by J. E. SOWERBY. Robert Hardwicke.

A graceful little volume, the result of the success of Mrs. Lankester's former book on ferns. There is a family likeness in all works of this kind, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the present contains a sufficient quantity of botanical science, without being overlaid with all possible allusions and illustrations in prose and poetry. Wild flowers have an immense advantage over the cultivated in making a readable book. Magnolias and cacti are fine things, certainly; but the poets and other extractors of legendary lore have, by common consent, wholly omitted them from their realm of fancy. Burns and Keats have adopted the daisy; Wordsworth has immortalised the pretty little celandine; whilst Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Browning, with that love which "to divide is not to take away," resign themselves to a passion for all plants. Mr. Browning even finds room in his heart for some Spanish beauty with a name that he conceals:—

What a name! Was it love or praise,
Speech half asleep, or song half awake!

English fields and lanes furnish forth the prettiest volumes of this class, and this is one of the prettiest. The reader may be surprised to find how many flowers are properly considered wild, although they are seen constantly in cultivation. Mrs. Lankester's list comprises about a hundred, ranging from the domestic poppy to the stately water lily; and each has its own portrait carefully drawn and coloured from life by a most painstaking and affectionate artist. It is the very book for an autumn ramble.

The Chronicle of Ethelred. Set forth by the Author of "Mary Powell." Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The cry is still "they come." Another book about King Alfred—we are glad to be able to say a very pleasant one. These memoirs, written by "Ethelreda, Abbess of this poor house of St. Audrey... born in the year of our Lord's incarnation 868," are not without touches of the old cunning of the accomplished authoress; and we can cheerfully praise them. We scarcely know the exact line where "Sunday" reading begins; but we should say, speaking with submission, that the tale is one for Sunday afternoons. The author cautions her readers not to call anything in it an anachronism till he has searched the Saxon historians and Sharon Turner; and the caution is a good one. But the anachronism of the work is a certain modernness of movement in the thoughts which it was next to impossible to avoid, and which, indeed, may not be a blemish at all. "The Chronicle of Ethelred" is a charming book, and full of innocent humour and kindly wisdom.

REOPENING OF THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—On Sunday morning this magnificent church, which has been closed since the commencement of the long vacation, was reopened for Divine service. It is an annual custom to close this church for a short period, to admit of any necessary repairs or renovation; but the time generally allowed has this year been unavoidably exceeded, in consequence of the extensive internal and external alterations having to be made. There was a full congregation, and service was performed in the afternoon.

A FORTUNATE SOLDIER.—Sergeant Campion, 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish, now serving in India, has, by the death of his brother, come in for a fortune of £10,000. The brother, who had made his money in Australia, returned to Ireland, and purchased an estate a short time ago, near Fermoy, and on the day of the purchase (being the worse for liquor) rode his horse into the river at Fermoy, and was drowned. He leaves, as next of kin, two brothers and one sister, each of whom will have £10,000.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE LATE ROMAN EXECUTION.—Giacomo Casarini, who has declared himself to be the real murderer of the Pontifical gendarmi at Rome, is still kept in prison, and has been already examined several times. He has not only persisted in his declaration, but has adduced much circumstantial evidence in support of it. On being asked why he had not surrendered before, he answered that he could not, but that he had hoped to be able to save Locatelli from the scaffold, having been assured that he was not to be executed before the 29th ult.

ERECTION OF A NEW FOUNTAIN IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—A beautiful fountain has been, within the last few days, erected on the site of the old single jet fountain facing the Middle Temple gardens, and will harmonise with the new library, which is nearly completed, and will be inaugurated on its opening by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the end of the present month. The new fountain is about twelve feet high, being erected on the top of a stone plinth from the bottom of the basin, and consists of a pyramid containing three basins or cups raised one above the other, with carved Corinthian and Composite pillars, the upper cup in which the jet is placed being supported by carved figures of children, and altogether the design is exceedingly chaste and well chosen. From the lower cups festoons of ivy are trailed into the lower basin. Yesterday morning the fountain was completed and placed in action, the water from the jet being elevated several feet in height, and falling into the lower cups to the basin, and passing over the ivy, having a very pleasing effect.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union were opened at Birmingham on Tuesday. The Rev. J. G. Miall, the president, delivered the inaugural address. A resolution expressing the feelings of reverence which were entertained for the memory of the Rev. J. A. James, the founder of the Union, was adopted. The flourishing state of the Pastors' Retiring Fund was then reported, and made a subject of congratulation. The special delegates to the Union from various parts of the world were next received. In the evening a missionary meeting was held.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.—During a dense fog on the River Thames the other morning a boat containing a coal-meter and eleven coal-whippers came in collision with two barges at Rotherhithe and was capsized. Six of the unfortunate men were drowned.

A DILEMMA FOR A BRIDE.—At the parish church, Leeds, on Sunday, a gallant painter and decorator of Woodhouse went to the altar in order to enter into the bonds of matrimony. The couple were properly arranged before the Curate, and the ordinary questions had been asked, when a lady presented herself and claimed the attention of the priest. She stated that she was the legally-married wife of the painter; that they had only been wedded two years; that the Curate (who had married them) might refer to the register for particulars; that her husband had always been a good husband to her; but that he had left her about eight o'clock on the Saturday night without asking for leave of absence. She added that she had heard some rumours of the second marriage on the Sunday morning, and in consequence she posted down to the church, and just arrived in time to prevent the dénouement. Her husband emphatically declared to the clergyman that his wife was a woman to whom he was unknown; but, when the fact of the registry of the former marriage was declared, he coolly acknowledged it, left the intended bride in the lurch, and took off his legitimate wife in a cab, saying to her meanwhile, "Well, lass, I've had no breakfast; suppose we go home and get some." The finish of the story, and whether it will lead to any future legal proceedings, is not within our province to state.—*Manchester Examiner*.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

Most of the "illusions" of boyhood escape us in after-life. We never came upon the "desolate island" or the "fowling-piece" with which we wrought such feats. But one of them—brigandage—really does turn up from time to time. We hear the report of the real bandit's gun in the (real) mountains, and catch glimpses of his picturesque attire as he darts out of (real) ambush on some errand of (real) plunder and (real) blood. But by that time, unfortunately, we have grown prosaic, and look upon the bandit simply as a thieving, dirty scoundrel, smelling of garlic and as mean as a strong beggar. The political condition of Italy has been attended recently, as our readers know, with a good deal of parasitic brigandage, to some incidents in connection with which our illustrations refer. The two corpses in the barrack courtyard are those of the redoubtable Vincenzo Pasquale Barone and his lieutenant. The first worthy was born of wealthy parents at Santa Anastasia, near Naples, and entered the army early as a Bourbonist. When Garibaldi entered Naples his parents bought him off, and soon after, being marked out by the heads of the reaction on account of his known energy and activity, he became captain of a band of brigands acting in the name of Francis II.: he was only run to earth and taken with the greatest difficulty, and after an attempt on his part to commit suicide. His own corpse and that of his lieutenant were exposed in the public square of Santa Anastasia by order of the authorities. He had, of course, his female companion,—after the manner of your bandit—and she appears to have been both useful and true, having stayed at his side through two months of the greatest danger.

One of our Engravings is remarkable as being the copy of a photograph taken under peculiar circumstances. The artist actually had the coolness to set up his apparatus and "take" the execution of that poor blindfolded wretch fastened to the wall there, awaiting the bullets that are to finish him. He is one of the brigands who lately frightened from its propriety the little town of Somma, close to Naples, at the foot of the row of hills which rises up towards Vesuvius, and which, until these gentlemen enlightened it by their exploits, hardly knew what wrongdoing was. There were altogether seven men shot, and the photographer stood out the execution of the whole seven.

That head so meditative and calm is the head of Vincenzo Cibolla, the hero of a prolonged trial at Turin, which ended in his getting twenty years' hard labour. Such was the confidence reposed in this individual's gentlemanly feeling that the soldier who sat behind him in court carried no gun, and looked altogether more like a friend than a guard. But, for all his contemplative air, we would ourselves rather have his room than his company.

THE LATE DOG SHOW.

THE dog show of last week, considered as a first essay, was to a certain extent satisfactory, and so far a success as to induce a belief that it will be continued annually. The absence of certain breeds was, of course, inevitable, but we should have liked to have seen a specimen of that almost extinct animal the real Williamite Dutch pug—that favourite of the last generation of dowagers—with its copper-coloured coat, red leather collar, and ring tail. We missed the French poodle too, although there was an abundance of those of the Maltese breed, rendered so familiar to the public by Sir Edwin Landseer's picture of "Lion, the Last of his Breed." These dogs, by-the-way, have their class variously described, some authorities on canine matters maintaining that they are poodles, while others declare them to be unmistakable terriers. There would have been a difficulty in obtaining a specimen of the Irish wolf dog, as we believe there are only three or four in existence. Such an animal would, however, have been a great addition, as well as a curiosity. Those wondrous dogs stand five feet high; and when, in the olden time, a chieftain sat at the head of the board, a pair of them leaned their heads on his shoulders.

The lapdogs were very well represented. The Blenheims and King Charleses were some of them valued as high as £105; that, however, we take to have been a reserve price, but there is no doubt that many of them are worth a great deal. The small spaniel seems to have been the oldest favourite among toy-dogs. Henry IV. of France used to carry a basket of them suspended round his neck; and their value, increasing according to their diminutive-

ness then as now, may be guessed from the fact of Launce comparing the spaniel confided to him by Proteus to carry to Silvia to a squirrel. These little creatures being fashionable in Shakespeare's time proves that, although named in compliment to the Merry Monarch, they were no strangers to velvet cushions and the satin and embroidery of courtiers long before the period of the Restoration. It must be owing to their courtly breeding that those tiny animals are possessed of so much judgment in music: it is said that an indifferent performance in that department irritates a dog of this kind beyond anything.

The finest specimens portrayed of the King Charles and Blenheim breeds are those in Sir Edwin Landseer's picture of "The Cavalier's Pets." Those two dogs belonged to the late Mr. Vernon, the munificent founder of the Vernon Gallery, and were generally carried about in his pockets; they, however, poor little things, came to an untimely end: one fell off a table and broke its back, and the other dropped through the staircase bannisters and was killed.

The King Charles spaniels have had their ups and downs. After the Revolution of 1688 they were looked upon with suspicion; they were tabooed as unmistakable Tories, and more than suspected of holding communication with persons cherishing the doctrines of non-resistance to the Divine right of kings. In short, to use a phrase more idiomatic than classical, they had their nose entirely put out of joint by the Dutch pug, who took his ground as a staunch Whig, and as a consequence courtiers held themselves bound to bedeck him in neckties of orange ribbon. The newly-imported favourite plumed himself on having at some time and in some place scratched his Royal master's nose, and thereby saved his life. Whether there was any truth in the story or not, the saucy, good-for-nothing little animal availed itself to the utmost of the supposed circumstance.

The exhibition was very strong in toy-terriers—some of them valued by their owners at remarkably high prices: one at £100, and many at £15 15s. Toy-terriers are at the present day brought down to eight ounces in weight. This effect is, however, produced by artificial means—an amateur cannot breed dogs of so small a size. It is a curious fact that a good terrier, no matter what his size, will attack and kill the most ferocious rat. Of other terriers, black and tan, white, Scotch, and Skye, some good specimens were shown. One black and tan was valued by its owner at £500, and some of the Scotch as high as £2000. The bull-terriers presented a very good show, and one or two of them were valued as high as a hundred guineas.

The bulldog—that veritable old English dog, who, with the mastiff, sat under the round table kept by King Arthur for the entertainment of his Knights, and were fed by the crumbs that fell therefrom—was not absent from the exhibition. The dog Captain, who carried off the first bulldog prize, will not be readily forgotten, even though we had not given so capital a likeness of him as the pages of the present Number exhibit. There was also an excellent specimen, Tiny, weighing under ten pounds. Bulldogs, although looked on with favour by officers in the Guards and other people of undoubted gentility, are unquestionably low, and much given to the company of burglars and others following unacknowledged callings. Bill Sykes and his dog may be fairly taken as the type of an amalgamated class. Even in the middle ages, highwaymen used bulldogs to assist them in their violence: the dog used to seize the horse while the man attacked the luckless rider.

There were some fine specimens of mastiffs. One of them his proprietor valued at £1000. The mastiff is a thoroughly English dog, and used to be trained by the Romans to take part in the combats with wild beasts. He is also a thoroughly honest dog, with no nonsense about him.

We noticed some fine Newfoundland dogs. This noble foreigner, now become naturalised, is an animal of great beauty and gentleness, and its utility in saving persons from drowning is well known. This instinct, however, has made him, on one or two occasions, rather troublesome to the bathers in the Seine, whom he would insist on drawing to shore, whether they liked it or not. The animal in its wild state is not a handsome dog to look at, being thin and poorly formed, with a tail of the meanest dimensions.

There were no foxhounds, but we had a goodly show of greyhounds, both male and female. The two prize animals were noble creatures in appearance. The greyhound is another fine old English dog, and by our ancestors was considered of rare value. It was no uncommon thing at one



EXECUTION OF A BRIGAND.



THE NEAPOLITAN BRIGAND VINCENZO CIBOLLA

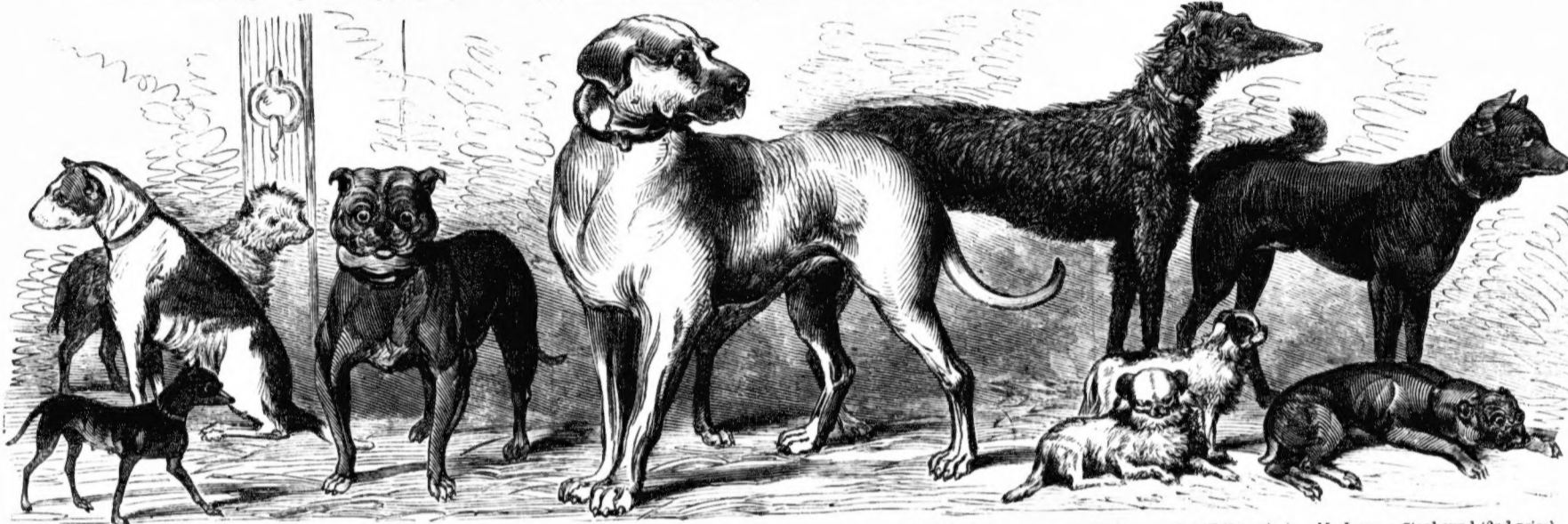


PUBLIC EXPOSURE OF THE BODIES OF A BRIGAND CHIEF AND HIS LIEUTENANT.

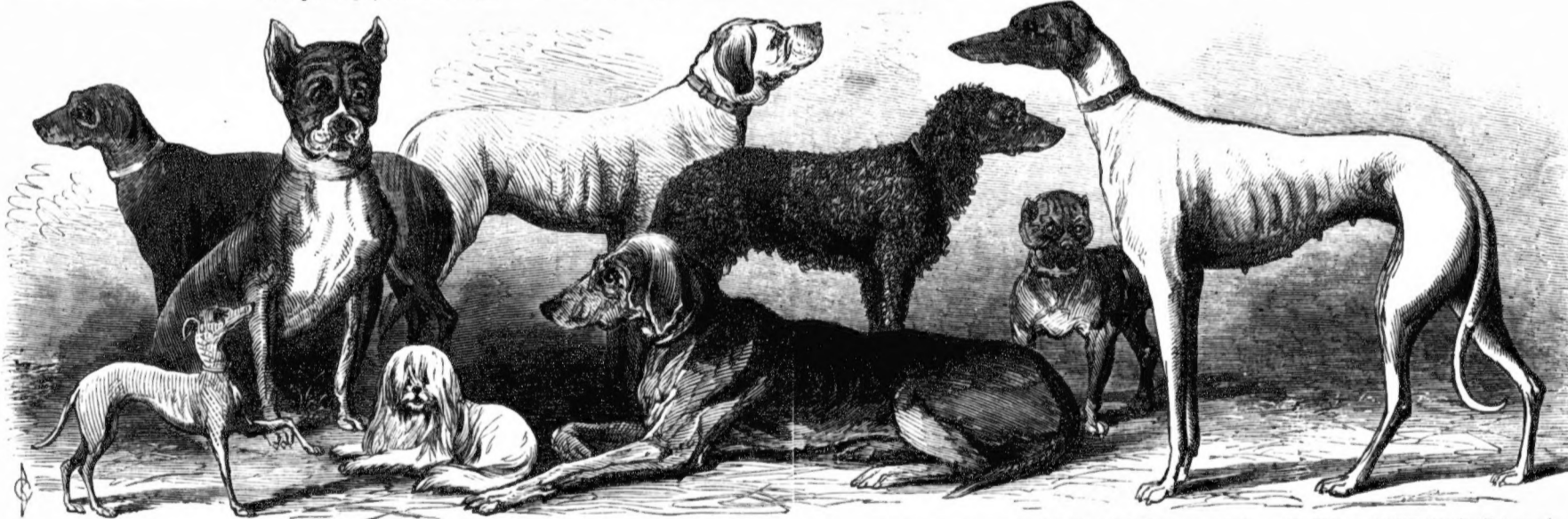
EXHIBITION OF SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.



1. Sco', a Scotch Terrier (2nd prize). 2. Rose, a Black and Tan Terrier (1st prize). 3. Bintus, a Russian Retriever (1st prize). 4. Jet, a Black and Tan Terrier (2nd prize). 5. Phox, a large Pointer (1st prize). 6. Baltic, Foreign-bred Dog (1st prize). 7. Dirgo (direct from Australia), (1st prize). 8. Venus, a small Pointer (1st prize). 9. Sir Colin, a Greyhound (2nd prize).



10. Kitty, a Toy Terrier (1st prize). 11. Charlie, a Scotch Terrier (1st prize). 12. A large Terrier (1st prize). 13. Captain, a Bulldog (1st prize). 14. Wallace, a Mastiff (1st prize). 15. Lynx, a Staghound (2nd prize). 16. Japan Dogs (direct from Japan). 17. Albert, a Pug, exhibited by the Female Boudin (2nd prize). 18. Foreign Sheepdog (extra 1st class prize).



19. Albert, an Italian Greyhound (2nd prize). 20. Powder, a small Pointer (2nd prize). 21. Hector, a cross between a Mount St. Bernard and Bull dog (highly commended). 22. Filo, a Maltese Terrier (1st prize). 23. Fun, a Mastiff (2nd prize). 24. W. laime, a Bloodhound (1st prize). 25. Fly, a Spaniel Bitch (1st prize). 26. Prince, a Pug (1st prize). 27. Piz-flower, a Greyhound Bitch (1st prize).



28. Charlie, a King Charles Spaniel (1st prize). 29. Topsy, a King Charles Spaniel (1st prize). 30. Nelly, a Bull-bitch. 31. Tu abler, a Bulldog (2nd prize). 32. Tint, a Bull dog (1st prize). 33. Cornwall Ben, a Retriever (highly commended). 34. Boatwain, a Newfoundland Dog (2nd prize).

time to pay for an estate in greyhounds; and who is there that does not remember the greyhound that was the only friend and companion of that unhappy creature, albeit a King, Richard II., when confined in Flint Castle?

The bloodhounds were superb, both large and small, although all of the modern breed. The black bloodhound of former days is now extinct. Those famous dogs mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion"—those

Dogs of black St. Hubert's breed.
Famed for their matchless strength and speed—

now live only in history. They were of much greater size than the bloodhound of the present day; indeed, they even exceeded in size the celebrated bloodhounds of America.

The pointers were very good, and so were the setters. Then there were harriers, beagles, otter-hounds, and deerhounds. Lynx, a superb fellow, took a second prize; but so fully persuaded were we of his superiority that we should, for our own parts, have given him a first. There were Irish setters of very fine breed, and some really good retrievers, as well as spaniels.

We remarked some curious foreign dogs. One was especially popular: it was a cross between a Mount St. Bernard mastiff and an English bulldog. It is called Hector, and occupies a prominent place in our Engravings. Although classed with the foreign dogs, this fine animal, it will be seen, is half English. There were also Dingos from Australia, and Esquimaux dogs, Russian retrievers, and foreign sheep dogs.

It was remarkable with what quiet dignity the large dogs endured their confinement, from the fact, it may be readily supposed, of their being accustomed to the chain; while the small dogs, being household pets, chafed fearfully at their temporary imprisonment. All the animals responded warmly to the caresses of the visitors.

There can be no doubt, from the lively interest which was observable, not only on the part of the fanciers but on that of the general company, not the least part of the latter consisting of elegantly-dressed ladies, that the four days of the dog show will be remembered with a feeling of pleasure by many.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of OCTOBER 26 will be issued a
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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

THE SHADOW SIDE OF PROGRESS.

EVERY medal, says the proverb, has its reverse. We dwell with much complacency at our Social Science Congresses, our societies for the promotion of all kinds of benefits, our International Exhibitions, and, in fact, upon every appropriate occasion, upon our improvements in Art and the marvels of modern discovery. So much has been said upon the one side that a few words upon the other may furnish a not uninteresting subject for a little reflection.

Let us start from no farther back than the last century. We will begin with literature, say, in its most popular form—epistolary correspondence. When postage was dear, and the electric telegraph unknown, people, no doubt, wrote fewer letters. But then they seldom wrote unless they had something of importance to say, something of interest to tell. Now, City men use the electric telegraph to delay dinner for an hour. Letter-writing once formed an important branch of our literature. The correspondences of Walpole, of Pope, and a score of others who might be named, have become classic volumes. People nowadays do not, unless they quarrel, write private letters which anybody cares to publish. In proportion as the facility of production increases, so decreases the intrinsic value of the article. This is a matter of no slight influence on the age in which we live, and to this influence may be traced in many ways deteriorating results.

We have just been looking over some of Hogarth's original prints, published a hundred years ago. Many of these, as "The Sleeping Congregation," "The Laughing Audience," the portraits of Wilkes and Lovat, and other pictures no less famous, are marked "Price one shilling." Where can one buy such a shilling's worth now? With all our appliances of wood-engraving, lithography, photography, and every other graphy, where can we now find the result of an equal amount of time, talent, deep study, truth, human interest, and sheer hard labour, as in a single shilling plate of "The Idle Apprentice" or "The Four Stages of Cruelty"? It may be said that we have now no Hogarth. But we rejoice that it is the natural consequence of our progress that we should have none of his stamp.

This great artist, before he could profit by his pictures, had not only to paint something which he felt he must paint, but to submit to the absolute drudgery of weeks in engraving every line, shadow, and point of expression in his original work. Anything would not do—the slangy joke of the street-vehicle driver, the fatuous folly of the dandy, the naïve simplicity of the child's speech to its nurse, were not sufficient to inspire his pencil. In fact, they would not pay. Now our comic artists are content to illustrate these, to put as much character as in them lies into a mere illustration of the scene and its characters as a heading to the jest, and hand it over to a cheerful publisher. And these things pay. Hence the deterioration of a branch of popular art. Hence Mr. Doyle is content to send to our leading magazine, month after month, outline sketches without the faintest pretence to light, shade, or colour, with even the very drawing sacrificed to the facile production of a ludicrous effect. So much the better for the artist, so far as his profit goes. But what becomes of Art?

We have improved our administration of laws so as to bring justice to every man's door. The objection foreseen by opponents of such reform—namely, the increase of litigation, however properly overruled—is not trivial. The County Courts have been productive of much good, but they are, nevertheless, more extensively used in facilitating the collection of debts by the tallyman than, perhaps, for any other purpose.

We are progressing, too, in our warlike appliances. Iron-clad ships are now constructed; only it is found that, whereas a shothole in wood is readily closed, almost by the elasticity of the material, the very resistance of the iron increases the shattering power of the ball, while the weight of the metal assists the sinking of the vessel. It has just been discovered, too, that the enormous power and delicate organism of the Armstrong gun make it literally destroy itself after a few rapid rounds. The projectile, it is true, will go through almost any opposition. But it happens that in sieges what is wanted is rather to batter down a fortification than to drill several holes in it. An Armstrong bullet may strike down a front and rear rank man in a column and fly miles away. The old heavy round-shot, ricocheting hither and thither, may tend more to frighten than to kill; but in the ranks of an enemy half a dozen frightened men do more harm than ten dead ones. They set an example of panic, which is just what is wanted. The visible blundering old round-shot effects this object, the lightning stroke of the Armstrong bullet only kills in a single direct line.

We simply lay these matters before our readers as suggestions for thought. Enough and plenty has been said on the other side. But no prudent merchant would pretend to keep his books by entry on the profit side. We do not argue that, all things taken into account, the balance of gain is not on the side of our literary, artistic, and scientific progression. But do not let us forget that our "medal" must have a "reverse."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MISS NIGHTINGALE is reported to be hopelessly ill.
THE MARRIAGE OF VISCOUNT SANDON, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, with Lady Mary Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, was solemnised on Thursday week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous circle of the friends of both families.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, rendered vacant by the accidental death of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., will be offered by the Premier to Lord Llanover.

LORD LOFTUS, the English Minister at Berlin, has just lost his eldest daughter, aged thirteen years, who died on Monday week, at Baden-Baden.
SIR CHARLES EASTLAKE was at Rome for two days last week en route from Naples to Florence. Upwards of one hundred of our countrymen have passed through Rome during the present month.

LORD BROUGHAM has consented, at the request of the committee of the Wilberforce School for the Blind, to visit York at the close of the present month, and deliver an address in the concert-room in behalf of the funds of the above valuable institution.

LADY HAVELOCK is about to present a handsome set of colours to the 24th Surrey (Havelock Temperance) Rifles. The corps, which has only been established a few months, numbers upwards of 500 effectives, all of whom are total abstinents.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL with the Princess Maria Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is said to be arranged; but, on account of the youth of the Princess, the ceremony will not take place till next summer.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF GRAIN lately effected by France, it is stated that a firm at Marseilles—that of M. Elie Petit—has made in brokerage alone above £60,000 sterling this year.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FROM MALTA TO ALEXANDRIA, a length of 1400 miles, has been successfully laid.

AN AUSTRIAN NOBLEMAN, Baron de Silberstein, who has just died at Vienna, has by will bequeathed 200,000 florins to each of the Universities of Vienna and Prague, to be employed in assisting poor students; and 40,000 florins to a Middle School, an actress.

GARCIA, the gambler, who won such prodigious sums at Baden-Baden and Homburg, has lost all his gains, to the extent of, it is said, £100,000. "Luck" turned against him.

MR. THOMAS JEFFERSON HOLT, Deputy for the Ward of Farringdon Within, died suddenly last week. He was an active member of the Court of Common Council, and had been a member of the Corporation for twenty-six years.

THE *Magyar Saito* states that the Earl of Derby has been at Pesth for some days with his family, and has lately paid a visit to Arad.

THE SONS OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL were present at the ceremony of laying the first stone of a memorial, to be erected on the field on Castelfidardo, to commemorate that battle.

A CORRUPT LETTER of the 21st ult. states that the health of the Empress of Austria continues improving, and that her Majesty's spirits are excellent.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the creation of an additional bishopric in New South Wales. The seat of the new diocese will be at Oatuburn, from which place it will take its name.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE has addressed a circular to the directors of railways inviting them to institute a fourth class of trains, in order to render railways accessible to a greater number of travellers.

ONE OF THE CURATES of the most fashionable and affluent parishes in Bristol—a gentleman much respected by his congregation and friends—is about to marry an accomplished young heiress, whose family reside in the district, and whose fortune on her marriage day will be £50,000, with fully twice that sum in reversion.

THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY has not only been followed by a reduction in the price of newspapers and periodicals, but several of the leading stationery firms in the metropolis have announced their intention of giving their customers the full benefit of the extent of the duty remitted.

JOSEPH COX, signalman on the North London Railway, has died at the University College Hospital from the injuries he received in the recent disaster on the Hampstead Junction line.

FOUR PERSONS were last week suffocated at Dovercourt, near Harwich, by the fumes of sulphur from a cement-work which had penetrated into the cottage where they lived.

HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE *MELPOMENE*, Captain J. F. Ewart, proceeded on the 23rd ult. to Marsa Suda, to embark and convey to Malta, for transshipment to England, the marble sculptures recently excavated from the ruins of the ancient city of Cyrene.

THE COLLEGES OF THE JESUITS in certain parts of Austria having failed to produce satisfactory results, the exceptional favours accorded to them are to be abolished, and the same rules applied to them as to other religious corporations.

AN OLD MAN HAS JUST DIED AT INNERLEITHEN, at the advanced age of eighty years, who never during his life either wrote a letter or received one.

THE NILE recently rose much above the ordinary level, and a very great destruction of property was the result. Among the casualties three leagues of railway and telegraph were completely carried away.

MAJOR O'REILLY announces that he has got the full number of medals from Rome for the Irish volunteers, and that he is ready to send them to their proprietors.

THE INDEMNITIES to be paid to landowners for the injury done to their fields during the late manoeuvres of the 7th and 8th corps of the Prussian army amount to 500,000 thalers.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has declined to allow himself to be again put in nomination for the office of Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France.

HAWKINS, a coloured steward, has been charged in London with murdering, with a hatchet, Captain Adams, of the American ship *Lammargie*, off the Devonshire coast. The captain, it would appear, had ill-treated him. Hawkins has been remitted, under the extradition treaty, to New York for trial.

PARTICULARS have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the Liverpool and New York packet-ship *Henry Clay*, which took place on the 29th of September in a terrific gale off Laggan Point, Islay, N.B. The passengers and crew were saved.

THE FRENCH PAPERS, which of course know everything English, announce that Il Comte de Sayers, the champion of England, whose arms are a black eye, quartered with a broken nose, is about to come to Paris on a professional visit, to show the Parisians ocularily the application of the rules of the terrible *art de boxer*.

ENGLAND is said to be at present out of favour at Copenhagen, because Lord Russell has urged upon Denmark repeated practical concessions to Germany.

ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL RETURNS, just made up, there are 4789 soldiers at this moment suffering from ophthalmia in the Prussian army.

A MARRIAGE has just taken place near Bishops-Stortford between a young gentleman twenty-two years of age and "a fair and blushing bride" of sixty-six summers.

THE FIRST MANUMISSION OF SLAVES, under the recent proclamation of General Fremont, took place on the 13th ult., the slaves made free belonging to Thomas L. Smead, of St. Louis.

A FUNERAL SERVICE has been solemnised in Pesth in memory of the Hungarian Generals who were executed by order of the Austrian Government on the 5th of October, 1849.

WILLIAM BURWOOD BALDWIN, master of the ship *Shantung*, has been apprehended on a charge of murdering a seaman named Riley on the high seas. The case was remanded.

MRS. HARRIET BRAGLEY, wife of an ironkeeper at Spital, near Windsor, has been burnt to death in consequence of her crinoline brushing over a burning ember. The unfortunate woman had only been married seven weeks.

LADY MURRAY, widow of the late Lord Murray, of the Scottish Court of Session, died at her residence, Strachur Park, Argyshire, on Wednesday afternoon week.

THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, while out shooting the other day, was accidentally shot by one of his suite in the leg. The wound is not looked upon as serious.

MR. ALFRED WIGAN will reopen the St. James's Theatre on Monday next, the 14th inst.

MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. HARRISON will commence their season of English Opera on the 21st of October at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT has agreed to open up the great archives of Simancas to the researches of the deputies of the Master of the Rolls.

THE REMAINS OF MR. FRATER, who was recently so barbarously murdered in Blackett-street, were interred on Friday in Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle.

A PARTY OF ENGLISH GENTLEMEN have been rowing along some of the canals and rivers of Germany. Altogether they have performed a journey of 420 miles in a four-oared "outrigger."

GENERAL WOOL has been ordered to send to Washington all the escaped "contraband" he can spare—the men to be employed in the intrenchments and the women in the camp kitchens, and all to be paid for their services.

A RAILWAY TRAIN, in which was King Louis of Bavaria, a few days ago came in collision with a cart and two horses which were crossing the line on the level. The horses were crushed to death, and the cart and its driver, who was asleep, were thrown a considerable distance. Neither the peasant nor the train sustained any injury.

A HISTORY OF BALMORAL, compiled by her Majesty's command, has just been published, and contains illustrations of the surrounding scenery, together with accounts of the historical, geological, and botanical features of the district.

LORD PONSONBY, son of the late Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., has just died in Bavaria, in his forty-fifth year.

THE HON. EDWARD GARDNER, son of Alan, first Lord Gardner, and late of the East India Company's service, died at his apartments, King-street, St. James's, on Saturday, aged seventy-seven.

A PROJECT has been submitted to the Queen of Spain for selling all the Royal domains, except the palaces in which her Majesty resides, and to invest the proceeds in Government stock, the revenues from which to belong to the civil list. By this plan it is believed a large addition to the Royal income would be obtained.

IT APPEARS from some recent statistical returns that the average of the duration of human life in France, which from 1825 to 1850 was forty years, has gone on decreasing ever since, and is now scarcely more than thirty-seven.

A LETTER FROM PESTH, of the 3rd, in the *Press* of Vienna, states that a Garibaldian emissary, named Viola, was arrested there on that day, and that several revolutionary proclamations and letters from refugees were found on his person.

MR. KENT, superintendent of the Eastern Counties Railway police, has just succeeded in capturing Alzernon Sydney Lumby, formerly a clerk in the company's service, who absconded in February, 1860, with certain moneys belonging to his employers. Mr. Kent found his man at Scarborough, after having travelled "thousands of miles" in search of him.

A CHURCH DESIGNED FOR WORSHIP ACCORDING TO THE GREEK RITUAL was consecrated at Manchester on Sunday last.

A SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, on the same basis as the establishment at Kensington, was inaugurated at Liverpool on Thursday. Lord Granville, Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Fairbairn, and other celebrities were present on the occasion, and took part in the proceedings.

THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE *Novik*, carrying the flag of Admiral Popoff, and commanded by Captain Skryphoff, has sailed from Constadt for an exploring voyage on the eastern coasts of Siberia.

VERDI has just put the concluding finish to a new opera, of which the highest expectations are entertained. The title is the "Force of Destiny."

A LOCAL CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION took place at Norwich on Monday evening, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Eldon Club of that town. Among other toasts, that of "The Church and the State—may they never be separated," was drunk with great enthusiasm.

A PRIVATE LETTER from Paris says, "The Emperor has positively declared that he will not allow the Roman question to be discussed in his hearing again until after the death of Pio Nono."

THE VINTAGE has commenced in the neighbourhood of Baden, both in the plain and on the mountain. The grapes are in general unusually ripe and sweet, but regret is expressed that, in consequence of the great number of insects which attack them, they could not be left on the vines a few days longer.

THE INFANTE DON SEBASTIAN OF SPAIN received no less than eighty-eight Christian names at his baptism recently.

A RETIRED PROFESSOR OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL has just died at Hamburg, at the age of eighty-six. In 1792 he was present at the masked ball in the Opera House in Stockholm at which Gustavus III. was assassinated, and in the following year he arrived in Paris the day after the execution of Louis XVI.

THE MONUMENT recently erected by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, in the Cemetery of Oullins, near that city, over the grave of Jacquard, the inventor of the loom for weaving figured silk, was inaugurated last week, in presence of an immense concourse of people.

THE TOWN OF SEBASTOPOL is rapidly recovering from the ravages of the late war. Building is on the increase in every quarter; the population now is estimated at 12,000, and the number of houses erected since the war exceeds 500. They are decidedly of a better class, more substantial and capacious, than the buildings they replace.

IN THE FORESTS situated on the limits of the departments Corrèze, Dordogne, and Haute-Vienne, a grand battue for the destruction of wolves took place a few days ago, and the result was that several were killed, others wounded, and one caught alive in the village of Saint-Jean-le-Vendonnais.

APPLE-TREES AND ELDER-BUSHES are in full blossom in several places in the neighbourhood of Axminster.

THE HOME OFFICE has withdrawn the pension of £120 per annum to Field, the ex-police detective, and now in the "private inquiry" profession, on the ground that his agents have assumed powers abroad to which they were not entitled. Field, it is said, intends to appeal to law in the belief that the pension cannot legally be withdrawn.

JOURNALISM seems to be looking up in Naples. Fifteen months since there was but one daily journal in the capital of the Two Sicilies—the *Gazzetta di Napoli*—now there are fifteen. With few mental information, and a little gas, and a little drainage, and a few miles of foot-pavement in the streets, we may hope for the best, so far as the Neapolitans are concerned.

THE CORPORATION OF HATTERS, which will figure in the procession on the solemn entry of the King of Prussia into Berlin, will be preceded, not by a standard-bearer, but by a hat-bearer. The hat displayed will be of immense size, and beneath it will be as many little hats as there are States in Germany, each being of the colours of the different States.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WILLIAM SHAW LINDSAY is, in his way, a remarkable man. By birth he is a Scotchman. Early left an orphan, he was sent to sea as a cabin-boy. This was in 1831. In 1834 he was second mate in the Isabella, a West Indianman, the ship in which he had served as cabin-boy. In 1835 he became chief mate. In the next year he was commander of the Olive Branch. In 1840 he left the service. In 1851 he was one of the largest shipowners and shipbrokers in the kingdom, and a member of Parliament. Now, the man who rose from the humble position of a friendless cabin-boy to that of a merchant prince in twenty-five years must be no common man, and it is not surprising that thoughtless people should affirm that this is precisely the man who ought to hold office in the Admiralty. "He has managed his own affairs so well, and knows so much about ships and all things connected with naval affairs, that surely he is qualified much better than a landsman, like the Duke of Somerset, or a mere seaman, like Lord Clarence Paget, to administer the naval affairs of the kingdom." This is the argument, and no doubt it is at first sight plausible; but, on narrowly watching the Parliamentary career of Mr. Lindsay, I cannot say that I agree with this reasoning. Mr. Lindsay is an uneducated man; this is very perceptible in all his speeches, and, like most uneducated men, he is loose in his statements, and very inaccurate in his reasonings. He can make a strong impression upon the House until he is answered; but his statements and logic will not bear the test of examination. There is not a man in the House who has produced for the time stronger impressions; but, on the other hand, there is not a member who has been more awfully cut up. Immediately after the Crimean War, or when it was near its close, Mr. Lindsay in a long speech criticised the operations of the naval and transport service, and, for a time, his speech produced a very powerful impression. It was, however, only for a time; for when Sir Charles Wood, then First Lord, had had time to examine the subject, and test Mr. Lindsay's assertions, he so completely confuted and turned the tables upon him, that any other man than Mr. Lindsay would have been annihilated; and I notice the same inaccuracy, misstatement, and illogical argument in Mr. Lindsay's speech at Sunderland. For example, Mr. Lindsay asserted that it was impossible that France could be increasing her navy at the rate alleged, because, by her public accounts, she is only spending five millions a year upon her marine in all its branches. Well, Mr. Lindsay used the same argument in the House; but he was so completely answered by Lord Palmerston and the Admiralty Secretary that he was compelled to confess that he was wrong. Why, then, does he repeat this assertion? Again, Mr. Lindsay tells us that "the committee on dockyards discovered eight thousand errors in the books in the course of eight months," leading his hearers to suppose that these were errors in the account-books. But what are the facts? These errors are not in the account-books at all. All the account-books of the Admiralty are under the care of Sir Richard Bromley, and are models of accuracy. The errors alluded to were discovered in certain returns ordered years ago to be made annually, but which had never been called for and never tested. When the Committee sat, these returns in their rough state were overhauled, and then these errors were discovered. Once more Mr. Lindsay complains of the cost of ships; but does he really know the actual cost of Government ships? I doubt it; for it is one of the just causes of complaint against the Admiralty authorities that no store accounts had been kept from which it was possible to ascertain the cost of each ship. And, lastly, Mr. Lindsay says that, if this be not altered, he will bring the matter again under the notice of Parliament. Can he be unaware, then, of the fact that it is altered, that the whole system is changed, and that a staff of clerks has been appointed to keep a debtor and creditor account of the stores as accurately as the money accounts are kept? It is certainly not creditable to the authorities that no such accounts used to be kept; but, in his anxiety to damage the Admiralty, Mr. Lindsay should not have concealed the fact that this extensive and admirable reform has at last been achieved. Mr. Lindsay seems to be of opinion that our ships ought to be built by contract. Well, on that subject I offer no opinion; but it is right to say that the gun-boats were built by contract, and we know how they turned out. The difference between the cost of a ship in her Majesty's dockyard and one built in a private yard is no doubt startling; but it is not greater than the difference between the price of a table made by Gillow and one manufactured in Tottenham-court-road. When a trader gets on a lee shore we know what happens—the Royal Charter, for example. Our men-of-war are very costly, but they do not break up like eggshells when they get ashore. The worst of these misstatements and over-statements is, not that they do harm to the Admiralty, but that they are mischievous to the cause of reform. The management of our Admiralty is far from what it ought to be; and if men like Mr. Lindsay were as anxious for reform as they are to damage the Government they might be of real service. Mr. Lindsay is a far more dashing speaker than some of our Government critics—Sir Henry Willoughby, for instance; but, in the long run, he is not half so effective; in fact, he (unconsciously, perhaps) "draws a red herring" across the path of more sober and accurate Reformers.

Lord Robert Montagu is still in dudgeon about that count-out last Session. His pride was thoroughly mortified, and he cannot get over the mortification. And this is not to be wondered at, if we think of it. Lord Robert came into Parliament in 1859, and it was very evident to all that he thought he should make an impression upon the House; and he did succeed in getting a hearing; and, if I remember rightly, his speech upon the Church rate Bill was much applauded. But this motion of his upon the Schleswig-Holstein affair was to be his grand coup, and he expected to gain no small reputation from the move. But, alas! he was counted out. Though a Duke's son, and an ardent Conservative, he could not secure forty members of his own party—indeed hardly twenty—to listen to him. Now, this was certainly a terrible blow, and one is not surprised that he is still nettled. The noble Lord, from a recent speech at St. Neots, seems inclined to avenge himself by setting up as an independent member. But he will think twice, I fancy, before he does that. Revenge may prompt it, but Ambition, I imagine, will suggest a different course; and in the end Ambition, I am persuaded, will be listened to. It is all very well for a rich manufacturer like Bright, or a large-acre Squire like Beaumont of Northumberland, to adopt an "independent" course; but for the cadet of a noble house, not enormously rich, it is not so well. Passion may suggest—"Take your seat below the gangway, and set these men, with their party tricks, who would not keep a House for you, at naught." But Ambition will hint—"Take care; you are young, you have high connections, and if the Conservatives come in you may have a junior Lordship with a thousand a year offered you; or an under-secretaryship with £1500, and, with your foot once upon the ladder, who knows what you may rise to?" That Lord Robert's zeal against party government is but lately born is evident, for no man has stuck to his party more faithfully than the noble Lord. Even on the last division upon the paper duties, when Disraeli expected by the aid of the recalcitrant Irish to overthrow the Government, Lord Robert, although this was most clearly a party and even a factional move, obediently followed his chief. Seventeen county gentlemen, ashamed of the proceeding, walked out of the House, but Lord Robert was not one of them. No, I do not believe that Lord Robert will really stand aloof from his party. His feathers are ruffled now; but Colonel Taylor, the able whip of the party, will know how to smooth them down when the House meets again, I have no doubt.

It is rumoured that the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hutt, is to be subjected next Session to interpellation about a supposed connection with a shipbuilding firm at Newcastle which has a contract for building one of the iron-cased frigates; the result of which questioning will be, it is said, the resignation of Mr. Hutt.

The firm alluded to built those Galway packets which cut such a poor figure in the debate last Session. Rumour also says that Mr. Lindsay is ambitious to succeed Mr. Hutt.

Somerleyton Hall, Lowestoft, the property of Sir S. Morton Peto, is to be brought to the hammer. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that the great contractor should wish to dispose of his estate; but the "particulars of sale" is worthy of notice. It is a folio pamphlet, illustrated by coloured lithographs of the house, grounds, and gorgeous interiors, and sells for half a guinea; and, seeing that the possession of this book admits to a view of the house and grounds, I am not surprised to hear that its sale has been very large.

Those good-natured souls who delight to repeat the parrot-cry of "circumlocution," and to decry any work undertaken by Government, will perhaps be astonished to learn that the progress of the recently-adopted measure for establishing post-office savings banks has been eminently satisfactory. Indeed, the success which attended the opening of the three hundred offices originally established, has induced the Government to open two hundred and fifty more in places where the existing savings banks do not give sufficient accommodation. By the end of this month there will be upwards of eighty savings banks open for the transaction of business within the limits of the London district, where, by-the-way, by far the greatest proportion of money has been received. The special advantages of the post-office savings banks over ordinary savings banks have already been manifested. Many persons who by necessity lead a wandering life, such as commercial travellers and showmen (and Mrs. Grundy and Mr. Wormwood may be astonished to hear that acrobats, showmen and wandering "professors" of all kinds are among the depositors) have made deposits in more than one savings bank. That these advantages are appreciated by the public is evidenced by the facts that many depositors in existing banks at a distance from their residence have transferred their accounts to post-office banks in their immediate neighbourhood, that large numbers have deposited the maximum amount, and that influential memorials for the establishment of additional banks are received daily. Upwards of £1000 were received in one day at two offices. Complete information as to these banks is contained in a very useful little pamphlet called "Post Office Savings Banks: A Few Plain Words Concerning Them," by Mr. F. J. Scudmore, who to a certain extent originated the scheme, and under whose active superintendence it has been carried out. This pamphlet, costing but a penny, gives in addition to all useful and practical detailed information, a complete list of the post office banks in the London district, and of those in each county of England and Wales. The author, Mr. Scudmore, who holds a high official position as Receiver General of the Post Office Revenue, is not unknown in the lighter walks of literature, having written in several of our best magazines, and having some few years since contributed many specially graceful, witty, and rhythmical macaronic poems to the pages of *Punch*.

The managers of the metropolitan theatres, and those in their employ, have received glad tidings in the announcement that theatres are no longer necessarily to be closed during Passion Week. It was obviously unjust, as has been often shown in this column, that a conjuror, a nigger in a fluffy hat, or a tight-rope dancer, might occupy the stage from which the acting drama was tabooed. The Lord Chamberlain and his staff have done a sensible thing in removing this prohibition, and have added another to the list of obligations due to them by the profession.

There would now seem to be a chance of our getting rid of a very noxious class of persons. Mr. Field, formerly inspector of police, has, as everyone knows, established a "private inquiry office"—i.e., a place where spies accustomed to descend to every species of prying espionage can be hired at per job. The dirtier the work the greater the pay. Other persons have followed Field's example, and artful dodgers, listeners, gimlet-hole-borers, and bloodhounds are rife in the metropolis. But Field has assumed an official style in his establishment, and by the police authorities of foreign countries is often mistaken for the "real grit" of Scotland yard. The commissioners, indignant at this, have given warning to their ex-employee; but, as he pays no heed, they have determined to take practical measures by stopping the pension which he enjoys. If this have the effect of closing his and similar "offices," the commissioners will have conferred a benefit on every portion of society except that which needs such dirty tools.

"The Victoria Regia," a gorgeous book edited by Miss Proctor, with contributions from very many clever writers, will be published in December. The volume will be dedicated to the Queen by special permission, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Society for the Employment of Women. It will be printed entirely by female compositors at the Victoria Press, which is so admirably superintended by Miss Faithfull. Many of the contributions have already been sent in, and rumour speaks of an exquisite lyric from Mr. Tennyson being among them.

With the duty of paper and the depreciation of goods owing to the American civil war, literature is proving a better speculation than commerce, and brain-spinning more remunerative than cotton-weaving. I am told, on authority which I hold reliable, that a publishing firm has engaged a well-known author, whose "sensation" novel was the great success of last year, to write for them, "at his leisure," a novel for which he is to be paid £5000.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is expected that the Queen will shortly hold a Privy Council at Balmoral, in order to further prorogue the Parliament. At the close of the Session, on the 6th of August, Parliament was prorogued by Commission until Tuesday, the 22nd of October; and the Privy Council expected to be held at Balmoral will order a further prorogation from the 22nd inst.

DISCOVERIES AT SUZ.—The excavations which are being made for the canal for the Isthmus of Suez have led to the discovery at Gizeh of a religious edifice as vast as the Louvre, and which was constructed more than five thousand years ago. At Karnak, also, a temple, the circuit of which is stated to be four kilometres (two miles and a half), has been discovered, and another at Elifou, containing twenty saloons. The walls of these latter edifices are decorated with sculptures, hieroglyphics, and paintings, still fresh.

SCOTCH "WET."—An action was recently brought, in the Bute Small Debt Court, by George Comrie, proprietor of the Bute Hotel, Rothesay, against Robert Macfie, printer of the *Buteinan*, for having falsely, maliciously, and injuriously published the following statement:—"A serious fire broke out in the Bute Hotel yesterday, entirely destroying the four stories of the western wing." Damages were laid at £100. The "libel" appeared in a long article purporting to be from "our special correspondent," and pretending to give extracts from the *Daily Buteinan* of September 1, 1861. The plea of the defender, in answer to the charge, was—"The action is premature. It relates to circumstances to take place in 1961." The action is continued till then I will be prepared to meet it." The Sheriff said the article was quite an imaginary one, and he failed to discover any malice in it. The action must therefore be dismissed.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED BY A MAD BULL.—On Tuesday evening a mad bull escaped from the yard of the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway. A scene of great confusion and serious injury to life and limb ensued. Along the thoroughfares by which the infuriated animal passed it appears that no less than thirty men, women, and children were severely wounded, of whom it is known that two are at present lying in a precarious condition. On clearing the bridge and taking the direction of Crenorne, several butchers and others, armed with poleaxes, cleavers, and other weapons, endeavoured to impede the further progress of the infuriated beast. At this juncture one of the South-Middlesex Volunteers succeeded in stabbing him with his bayonet, but it only had a slight and temporary effect. Soon after receiving this wound the bull seemed to get into a greater state of madness, and, as it passed along Little Chelsea, tossed, gored, and trampled upon a great number of persons. At length the butcher, and about 300 persons who had joined in the pursuit, having hemmed in the ferocious beast in Park-road, near Park Villas, Little Chelsea, managed temporarily to secure him by ropes, fastened to the railing, which resulted in the rails being torn down by the bull, when he again escaped into the fields, and it was not until past nine o'clock that he was slaughtered by a man in the employ of Mr. Gardiner, butcher, of Chelsea, by means of a poleaxe.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF EGLINTON.

THE Earl of Eglinton and Winton died on Friday, the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. Whyte Melville, St. Andrews, Fifeshire. The noble Earl was engaged during the afternoon of Tuesday, the 2nd, in playing at golf, apparently in robust health. He dined with Mr. Melville and company in the evening at St. Andrews, and exhibited his usual cheerfulness. Before the party separated the Earl was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which at once rendered him unconscious. In this lamentable state he continued until his demise.

The late Right Hon. Archibald William Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton and Lord Montgomerie in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Ardrossan in the United Kingdom, was the only son of Archibald Lord Montgomerie, eldest son of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, by Lady Mary, daughter and heir of Archibald, eleventh Earl of March. He was born on the 29th of September, 1812, so that he had only recently completed his forty-ninth year. The lamented Earl was served as heir-male general of George, fourth Earl of Winton, in December, 1810, George, the fifth Earl, who was attained in 1716, having left no issue. His Lordship's mother afterwards married, in January, 1815, the late Sir Charles Montolieu Burgess Lamb, Bart., and Knight Marshal. On the death of his grandfather, Hugh, the twelfth Earl, Dec. 11, 1819, he succeeded to the honours of the family, and extensive ancestral domains in Scotland, being, as may be gathered from the above, on his accession to the title, only in his eighth year. For a long series of years the Earl of Eglinton was a supporter of the turf, and had at one period one of the largest and best racing studs in the country. His success on the turf was considerable. In 1842 he won the St. Leger with Blue Bonnet, and in 1847 with Van Tromp, and again in 1849 with the Flying Dutchman. The Derby of 1849 was won by his Lordship's last-named horse, and Van Tromp won the Goodwood Cup in 1848. Shortly after the Earl of Eglinton won the celebrated match for 1000 guineas at the York Spring Meeting by his celebrated Flying Dutchman defeating the Earl of Zetland's Voltigeur. His Lordship then gave up the turf, and very seldom after attended the chief race meetings, of which he had been formerly such a distinguished supporter.

The name of the Earl of Eglinton will long be associated with the pageant he held in August, 1839, at his castle in Ayrshire, familiarly known as the Eglinton Tournament, at which the present Emperor of the French was one of the knights, and at which the Duchess of Somerset, then Lady Seymour, enjoyed the distinction of being the "Queen of Beauty."

The late Earl married, first, Feb. 17, 1841, Theresa, widow of Captain Richard Howe Cockerell, R.N., and daughter of Mr. Charles Newcomen, by whom he leaves surviving issue Archibald William, Lord Montgomerie (now Earl of Eglinton); Lady Egidia, born 17th of December, 1843, and married a few months back to Lord Rendlesham; the Hon. Seton Montolieu, born in May, 1846; and the Hon. George A. Montgomerie, born in February, 1848. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1858 (his first Countess dying in December, 1853), Lady Adela Capel, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Essex, who died suddenly in Edinburgh on the 31st of last December.

The Earl of Eglinton was a firm supporter of the Conservative party; but, like a revered nobleman lately consigned to the sanctuary of the grave, he may be said, as far as politics are concerned, "never to have made an enemy or to have lost a friend." The late Sir Robert Peel, on the death of the Earl of Glasgow, appointed Lord Eglinton Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire. On the Earl of Derby becoming First Lord of the Treasury in 1852, he selected the Earl of Eglinton to fill the high post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was one of the Earl of Derby's happiest selections. The rare social qualities of his Lordship, combined with his princely hospitality, rendered him a most popular Viceroy. It was stated unanimously by the Irish press, on his retirement in December, 1852, that, since the late Duke of Northumberland was the representative of the Sovereign, no one had kept up the viceregal hospitality in a more princely style. He was again appointed Lord Lieutenant in February, 1858, and maintained the dignity up to the Earl of Derby leaving office in June, 1859, his popularity remaining undiminished. During the early part of the Earl of Aberdeen's Ministry, that eminent statesman unconditionally presented the Earl of Eglinton with the Order of the Thistle, the Prime Minister, in a graceful letter, expressing his belief that no member of the Scottish nobility was more justly entitled to the honour than the Earl. The deceased nobleman was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in November, 1852, and was Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia from 1830 to 1852, when he resigned.

The lamented Peer succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, Lord Montgomerie, born Dec. 3, 1811. His Lordship has been some few years in the Royal Navy as midshipman; but, we believe, has relinquished the idea of adopting it as a profession.

The families of Viscount and Viscountess Ingestree, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. North, Sir Charles and Lady Lamb, Lord and Lady Rendlesham, and several others of rank, are placed in mourning by the demise of his Lordship.

The body of the late Earl was on Saturday removed from St. Andrews to Edinburgh, where it will be placed in the vaults of St. John's Church for a short time, and then conveyed to Ayrshire, for deposition in the family vault in Kilwinning Church.

The Corporation of Dublin have marked their sense of Lord Eglinton's merits by passing the following resolution:—"That we have heard with feelings of deep regret the death of the late Earl of Eglinton, whereby we feel that Ireland has been deprived of one of her warmest friends."

SHRIMP-CATCHING AT BIARRITZ.

PEGWELL BAY and Gravesend are familiar words to most of our readers, and are both associated with the diminutive crustacea which are such popular favourites in conjunction with bread-and-butter and a cup of tea,—price, one shilling a head.

Most of us, however, have been satisfied with witnessing the operation of shrimp-catching and afterwards partaking of them as a relish; the French holiday-makers, however, are more thorough in the perfect *abandon* with which they enter into all the amusements furnished by a country or seaside sojourn; they must become actors in the scene, and not content with merely looking on, take a part at once in the whole art and mystery of agriculture or shrimp-plunging into either with a gusto which would considerably astonish the natives if they themselves were not also Frenchmen.

Biarritz, where the French Imperial family has been taking its summer holiday, is a favourite place for the amusement of shrimp-catching; the operation being carried on at the foot of the cliff upon which stands the lighthouse. It is a sort of sea shallow, full of rocks and boulders, which are left at low tide accessible to those who disregard wet feet and are not too particular as to spoiling their shoes and stockings or going barefoot. At the time of low water this rocky bay is lively with the shouts and laughter of the busy crowd, consisting of the professional shrimpers, visitors, bathing-women, nursemaids, and notably of children, all of whom are armed with their shrimping nets ready to secure the small game. The shrimps abound most in April and October, at least on the seashore; and at these times the "sea locusts," as they are called, come up to the sandy shores, and there are mercilessly captured and devoured.

At all events, the amusement afforded by shrimp-catching is a great boon to the bathers who seek the health-giving breezes at Biarritz; for, while it is much less troublesome than fishing with the line, it has the advantage of being open to all comers—children as well as adults.

The Prince Imperial, when staying at Biarritz, accompanied by her Majesty the Empress, engaged in the favourite amusement with true childish enjoyment.



SHRIMPERS AT BIARRITZ.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. FORTIN.)

Emile Bayard



THE PROMINADE, CAPSTONE-HILL, ILFRACOMBE



INAUGURATION OF THE GURNEY MEMORIAL AT STRATFORD D. - (FROM A SKETCH BY F. W. ELEN.)

CAPSTONE HILL, ILFRACOMBE.

CAPSTONE HILL, Ilfracombe, is a conical rock, round which has been cut and inclosed a spiral walk. This is a favourite and fashionable promenade of the visitors. From early morn to dewy eve promenaders may be found here. In the morning before breakfast strong men and ladies take their "constitutional" walk here; and if a quick walk from the base to the top of the rock does not awake in them a ravenous appetite their case is desperate. Later in the day the loungers get out: young swells of both sexes with the ubiquitous bright-covered shilling novel, old fogies with the newspaper, and invalids to bask in their wheel-chairs, enjoying the warm sun and the lovely south-west breeze, or, if the sun be too hot, cowering beneath the shadow of the rock; for it is the peculiarity of the Capstone Hill that you may here enjoy the sea breezes in all weather; indeed, we had almost said that all climates may be found within the circle of this rock. If the sun burns you on one side of the hill, take a few steps and you are in the shade; if the breeze is blowing too stiff for you, three minutes' walk will bring you into a perfect calm; and, if it rains hard, there is no difficulty in getting a snug shelter from the storm for a time. In the evening the rock is all alive from the base to the summit, for there all Ilfracombe—we mean all the visitors there—turn out to enjoy the evening breeze, to see the setting sun gilding the rocks and playing upon the sea—a finer sight than which the eye never rested upon—or to listen to the band which the kind townspeople provide at their own cost for the amusement of visitors. And it is not surprising that Capstone Hill should be a favourite place of resort; for, in truth, you may travel many miles before you can get such a panorama as here presents itself. We remember nothing equal to it except the view which unrolls before you as you walk round Orme's Head, at Llandudno. But take care of the waves, ladies and gentlemen, if you promenade on the Capstone Hill, for though the water, even at high tide, seldom rises within many feet of the top of the wall, yet occasionally, indeed not unfrequently, especially at spring tide, a wave will dash over the wall and make a clean sweep of the promenade, driving everybody before it, and playing sad havoc with the silks and feathers of the fair promenaders.

INAUGURATION OF THE GURNEY TESTIMONIAL AT STRATFORD.

ON the 1st inst. the town of Stratford (not on Avon, but the large and populous suburb of that name at the east side of London) was the scene of a very interesting ceremony. Samuel Gurney, a member of the great banking family, had some property in the neighbourhood, and was long conspicuous for his efforts to improve the condition and habits of the people, especially of the working classes and the poor in the district. There was no public movement having a benevolent object in view, no case of distress, which did not receive from him ready and efficient aid, encouragement, and relief. This course of conduct, continued over a long series of years, naturally awoke a deep feeling of respect and attachment on the part of those who had so often experienced his kindness. Accordingly, soon after Mr. Gurney's death, a movement was inaugurated with the view of erecting some suitable memorial of so worthy a man and so liberal a benefactor to the institutions of the town and neighbourhood, and at the same time so kindly and unostentatious a dispenser of charity.

The origination of the proposal to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Gurney by a public monument was as pleasing as it was appropriate. The movement appears to have begun with Mr. Johnson, an intelligent working man, resident in Stratford, who suggested to Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., jun., of Walthamstow, the desirability of taking some measures for carrying it out practically. That gentleman immediately entered into the matter most warmly and enthusiastically, and took the necessary steps to ensure such an organisation as should result in success. Having obtained the valuable co-operation of Mr. Taylor and of Messrs. Johnson, Haywood, Armes, and Gaywood, these gentlemen formed themselves, on the 12th of July, 1859, into a committee for the purpose of introducing the matter to the public, unanimously electing Mr. Ebenezer Clarke as their honorary secretary. Circulars were prepared and issued, and a public meeting convened at Rokeby House for the 25th of July, with the view of eliciting the feelings of the public with reference to the project. This meeting was accordingly held, when the following resolution was adopted:—

That the meeting, in grateful remembrance of the late Samuel Gurney's philanthropic efforts to promote education, temperance, peace, and progress, in the neighbourhood, resolves to erect a drinking-fountain as a memorial, in the Broadway, Stratford.

The original intention of the promoters was the execution of a less ambitious memorial than the one which their great success has enabled them to provide. Before twelve months had elapsed, in May, 1860, £200 had already been promised, and on the 8th of June, 1860, a second public meeting was held, when resolutions were passed, approving the proceedings of the committee, and adopting the suggestion that a drinking-fountain was a suitable form for the memorial to assume. After this the movement went on most satisfactorily till the completion of the monument.

The memorial consists of a beautifully-proportioned obelisk in grey granite, 42ft. in height, and is situated in the Broadway or principal street of the town. On two sides of the base are drinking-fountains, the water flowing from boldly-sculptured groups of water-lilies in white marble, and a polished slab, forming the front of the base, with an inscription in gold. Four very handsome bronzed lamps are placed at the corners of the square surrounding the obelisk.

The ceremony of inaugurating the testimonial having been fixed for Monday, the 1st inst., the Earl of Shaftesbury was solicited to preside on the occasion, and at once gave his consent, but was unable to attend on account of a severe domestic affliction; and the duty devolved upon John Davis, Esq., of Cranbrook Park.

At ten minutes past five the Union Band, followed by the committee and others interested in the movement, proceeded to the memorial, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers—flags stretching across to the opposite side of the street, and the whole being surmounted by a figure of Fame with coronals of laurel.

Mr. Davis, having made a few observations in explanation of the origin of the testimonial, and paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Gurney, declared the fountains devoted to the public service, under the guardianship of the Local Board of Health. The pedestal of the obelisk was then uncovered, the fountains immediately pouring forth a stream of water, draughts of which were handed round amongst the assembled company, the band at the same time playing the National Anthem.

On the front of the pedestal appeared the following inscription in massive gilt letters:—"In remembrance of Samuel Gurney, who died the 6th June, 1856. Erected by his fellow-parishioners and friends, 1861. 'When the ear heard him, then it blessed him.'"

After the lapse of a few minutes, during which the attention of the public was engaged by the fountains and inscriptions, S. Riley, Esq., chairman of the local Board of Health, the Rev. A. J. Ram, Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, Mr. Johnson, and several other gentlemen, delivered addresses to the assemblage, all the speakers dilating in warm terms on the unwearied benevolence of Mr. Gurney and on the great good he had been the means of effecting in the district. Votes of thanks were then given to the members of the committee for their exertions in securing the erection of the memorial, to Mr. Davis for presiding, and, after giving three cheers for the monument, the meeting adjourned till the evening, when further addresses were delivered in the national schoolroom.

The occasion was further signalled by a very pleasing occurrence. Mr. Anderson, vestry clerk of the parish, having organised, with the aid of several ladies of the vicinity, an entertainment for the widows of the parish, 300 of these poor persons were provided with

a comfortable tea in Rokeby House, where they were addressed by Mr. Anderson, and enjoyed themselves seemingly to their entire satisfaction.

The memorial is from designs by Mr. Bell, architect, and was executed by the Chesssawing Granite Company, the task of erection having been confided to Mr. Castleton, of Stratford, all of whom devoted themselves enthusiastically to the accomplishment of the object in view. The site for the monument was given by the road trustees of the district.

DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL PAINTINGS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

RECENTLY, while making alterations and repairs at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, the future residence of the Prince of Wales, it was discovered that the walls of the grand staircase, second staircase, and saloon, were covered with paintings illustrating the principal campaigns of the great Duke of Marlborough. These pictures were found papered and painted over and intersected by ornamental frames, so as to give the whole the appearance of woodwork, and no one would have surmised that beneath were concealed some 500 square yards of paintings, of the highest importance, not only in an historical sense, but also for their artistic excellence. The pictures have been recovered, inch by inch, by the removal of the outer incrustation of common house paint and paper; and besides several masterly portraits of Marlborough and his staff, and the chief men of the allied army, there are views of cities, battles, and sieges delineated in a superior manner, exhibiting the various actors in the proper costume of their day, and with the arms and accoutrements which they were accurately represented. The author, Louis Laguerre, appears to have been a very simple man in ordinary matters, but the works under notice prove him to have been no mean master in his art. He was content, it would appear, to let others take the credit for his labours, being chiefly employed by the Neapolitan painter Verrio, in whose company he has come down to us in Pope's couplet—

Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre.

written in reference to the paintings on the walls of Hampton Court Palace. Whatever share Laguerre might have had in the production of those "sprawling saints," certain it is that they bear no sort of comparison with the pictures now discovered in Pall-mall, in which the portraits, which are numerous, have a lifelike look, some of them being equal to the majority of the portraits by Kneller. It is a fact much to the credit of Laguerre that he was selected by Sir Godfrey Kneller, a notable connoisseur, to decorate the staircase of his mansion at Wotton.

It would have been a very imperfect restoration of old Marlborough House to have left concealed the characteristic pictures on its walls. The wonder is that they were ever defaced and obscured. Macaulay, while penning the history of Marlborough's times, would doubtless have contemplated them with interest. Painted under the direction of those who could best judge of the accuracy of the representations, more especially of the features of the eminent personages portrayed, they may be regarded as reliable records of stirring times in English history. By their recovery a blank will be filled up.

The work of restoration has been intrusted to Mr. Henry Merritt, who, assisted by Signor Pinti, has already nearly completed the chief pictures on the grand staircase.—*Daily Paper.*

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.—TWO MEN DROWNED.

ON the right-hand side of Broom-lane, leading from Denton to Hyde, in Cheshire, and within about 200 yards of the tollbar, there is an old disused claypit, about forty yards long, from twenty to twenty-five yards in breadth, and from ten to twelve feet deep. It seems the children residing in the neighbourhood are in the habit of playing about this pit, and about six o'clock on Wednesday evening week a child, named Samuel Dutton, unfortunately got into the water, and, having been seen by a female neighbour, an alarm was given, and a large number of persons soon assembled round the pit, being workpeople from three or four factories which had just closed. The scene was most exciting, and Joseph Jackson and Mark Tatton, without pulling off any of their clothes, immediately sprang into the water to the rescue of the poor child. These brave fellows, however, it was soon perceived, were unable to swim, and it was observed that they were drowning. The excitement was intense, and five men sprang into the pit simultaneously. The names of the men are Henry Bradbury, William Thornhill, Council, Joseph Taylor, and John Fogg. As is nearly always the consequence in such cases, those unable to swim seized those who could, and a death struggle took place amongst the men before the face of hundreds of persons, it being soon apparent that the whole of the men would be drowned unless some effective means could be provided for their rescue. Of course all this took place in less time than it takes to find words to tell it. At last Mr. Horatio Howarth, hat-manufacturer, with great presence of mind, threw a small rope into the pit. Fortunately, John Fogg was enabled to seize it, and two of the men having seized Fogg, the three were dragged out of the pit much exhausted. Afterwards the grapple-irons were brought, and the other men were got out by Edward Millington, Samuel Turner, and James Bromley, after much exertion, for which they have received great praise. The men were so exhausted that there were, at first, little hopes of their being saved. Dr. Rowen and his assistant, Mr. O'Grady, were in attendance as soon as possible, and, by the administration of stimulants and other usual remedies, two of the men were brought round; but all exertions failed in resuscitating the unfortunate men Joseph Jackson and Mark Tatton, who first jumped into the pit to the rescue of the child. Jackson was aged thirty-seven, and was a small hat-manufacturer and hatter. He leaves a wife and seven small children, and his widow is enciente. Tatton was a hatter, unmarried, aged twenty-one. Strange to say, the child was saved, it having floated, and having been pushed by Council to the side of the pit and pulled out by a gentleman named Irvin. Our correspondent is told by persons who saw this death struggle, surrounded as the pit was by hundreds of persons, that the excitement was one of a description beyond words to express, as the drowning men were surrounded by male and female friends and neighbours, all calling for help, but powerless for some time to give any.—*Manchester Examiner.*

A HINT TO RAILWAY PORTERS.—The *Gloucester Journal* has the following:—"A wag, who sent a cask per railway a few days ago, and who had heard something of the propensities of railway goods-porters, added the following caution upon the address:—

Ye railway chaps perhaps may think
This cask is beer—taste not—'tis ink."

REMOVAL OF THE "TURNER COLLECTION" TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY. The valuable collection of pictures and works of art bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Turner, R.A., were last week removed from South Kensington (where they have been temporarily deposited) to the National Gallery, under the superintendence of Mr. Wornum. The collection consists of about 125 pictures, exclusive of water-colour drawings and unfinished studies, of which there is a large number. Alterations are now in course of being made in the National Gallery with the view of forming a fitting permanent depository for the pictures, in accordance with the will of the eminent testator.

A LUCKY GAMER.—A collector of rags and bones, named Powell, residing in Manvers-street, Sneyton, near Nottingham, in the course of his peregrinations last week bought an old waistcoat, which, as is usual in the business, he offered for sale for 2d.; but it was so utterly worthless that he could not dispose of it. Taking it home he tore it up, when to his surprise he found in the lining of one of the waistcoat pockets a cheque for £300, with which he immediately set off for London in order to convert the "rag" into cash.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—The *Birmingham Daily Post* states that a most extensive Parliamentary Reform movement will shortly be in active operation. That paper says:—"The headquarters of the movement will be the city where the Anti-Corn-law League carried on its work so energetically, so unceasingly, and so successfully. The district associations to be thus amalgamated are those of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Birmingham and the midland counties, and Newcastle and the northern counties. The efforts of these associations will doubtless be directed by the executive council of the central committee, and the agitation will be carried on most vigorously by means of meetings, lectures, and publications, as in the days of the Anti-Corn-law agitation. In periods when trade and commerce require all the time and thought of the merchant and the manufacturer, the labourer and the artisan, as they have done now for several years past, reform agitations have not succeeded. There is at the present time, however, the prospect of a trade so limited that the manufacturers, the merchants, the operatives, and the artisans will have at the least three days a week to devote to the consideration of politics. This the Reform Association have seen, and this it is which has led to the contemplated amalgamation of the district associations named. On what day the initiative meeting will be held we are unable to state; but we may add that that meeting will be held on a day not far distant."

SINGULAR MATCH AT CHESS.—Mr. Paulsen, a German, has this week been engaged in a remarkable match at chess. He undertook to play at once, blindfolded, ten games with ten different competitors. The match began shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till considerably into the following morning, the result being that Mr. Paulsen gained two games, and lost three, the remaining five being "drawn"—mostly at the suggestion of Mr. Paulsen's opponents.

DRILL AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

AFTER a volunteer review, which took place at Liverpool on Saturday, Colonel M'Murdo addressed the men in a speech of considerable interest. He had wished to put them through several movements, but he was told by the officers that although the corps which were regularly drilled could do them, yet on that occasion the ranks were filled by men who do not usually come to drill, and therefore a failure was apprehended. Colonel M'Murdo said:—

It is a very lamentable thing, gentlemen, that we should be brought down in drill to the level of the least efficient man amongst us. That must not be. I am quite aware of the great difficulties which the corps in Liverpool contend with; I know that the battalions consist of many scattered companies. I will say, though I wish you to exercise your own judgment, I think it a pity that in a large town like Liverpool there should not be large battalions, like those in London, Glasgow, and other great towns; still, if you prefer an organisation of separate companies, Government has no objection; and, as I said before, I have seen separate companies come together from a distance of eighty miles, act equally well, if not steadier and better, and who could do the things which I wanted you to do to-day. Now, I hope you will give me the credit for being a volunteer at heart, and for my desire to see the volunteers in a state of efficiency, and I have a particular regard for Liverpool. I saw your volunteers last year under very credible circumstances, and I do not mean to say that what you did to-day was not equally creditable. I have seen clever Irishmen dance a jig upon a shutter, and, considering the limited space of ground, you have danced your jig very well; but I expected, from what I saw last year, that you might have done more. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to keep your independent companies—and I think it a mistake, because, if our country should be attacked, you could only work in war in solid battalions—all you have to do is to keep up your battalion, but, above all, your company drill. I am an old soldier now—I have seen something of war; and I consider the Captain one of the most important officers in the Army. A company is the unit of an army, and if the companies be well drilled, the Army will be efficient.

The Colonel then referred to and emphatically contradicted the report that the regular Army would be reduced in consequence of the volunteers:—

Gentlemen, I have read with a great deal of regret and surprise in the newspapers, and I daresay you have read too, a strange idea which has gone abroad, and which was actually and gravely discussed in the newspapers—namely, that the regular Army was about to be reduced in consequence of the magnitude and efficiency of the volunteer service. Now, gentlemen, there is not one of you but knows that this is the greatest rubbish, and, I will add, the most mischievous rubbish, which could be put into the newspapers. You know of the difficulty which your men have to come together for drill, in consequence of the varied occupations of the several companies. You know, or I can tell you, that most of my inspections of volunteer corps have taken place at this time in the evening—sometimes as late as nine o'clock—sometimes by gaslight. Could such men, having their occupations to attend to—could such men do a single day's duty in place of the regular Army? Certainly not. We all know the Act under which they are enrolled; that Act states plainly that the force is intended to be called out only in case of the country being invaded. Volunteers can never do anything else than supplement the Army, except under such a grave contingency; and I think you will agree with me in laughing at and condemning those foolish people who have started such a discussion in the papers, and in regretting that they should make so little of one of the most important institutions of the country.

MR. HORATIO ROSS ON RIFLES.

MR. ROSS, of Netherlee, has addressed a letter to an Inverness contemporary, from which we make the following extract:—

My practice with rifles of all descriptions has been considerable, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Enfield to be the worst of "modern" rifles. It has every fault—a high trajectory, rendering it a matter of great chance hitting a distant object when the ground is not accurately measured; a slow flight, which increases very much the difficulty of hitting a mark in motion; and very inferior powers of penetration. I lately read a paragraph in the newspapers of very great significance, and which bears on this point. It stated that Mr. Whitworth had had an interview with the Emperor of the French, the object of that interview being to conclude a bargain for the purchase of 30,000 Whitworth rifles. Experiments were carried on in the presence of the Emperor for two days, and, as he was not quite satisfied with the shooting of the rifles, the order was not given. We know something in this country about Whitworth rifles, and if that most shrewd of men, the Emperor, did not think them good enough for his army, we may form some notion of the excellence of the arms with which he ultimately intends to equip his soldiers. Put two regiments down in an open country at the distance of a mile, one armed with Whitworth rifles, the other with Enfields, what would be the result? I believe the latter would be destroyed before their opponents came within range of the Enfield rifle. I therefore think that "all-comers prizes" are most useful for the sake of bringing out the best shot and best rifle; but they will cease to have any interest beyond that of the mere neighbourhood of the meeting if they are not left to perfectly free and open competition. I, however, gather this, that the people of Inverness are dissatisfied that so many prizes fell to the lot of my son and myself, and thus they want to exclude us from their future competitions by heavy handicaps. I must confess that I am disappointed at finding Highlanders to be the first who have called out. But I will relieve their anxiety; we won't compete next year, but if alive and well we may perhaps join the shooting of 1863, by which time, if they attend to the spirited advice of Cluny, and follow the manly example of the Master of Lovat, who shot beautifully and spoke with becoming spirit at the meeting, they will, I hope, have gained proper confidence, and prove themselves "foemen worthy of any man's steel."

DEATH OF MR. VANDERHOFF.—This distinguished actor died on Friday evening week. Mr. Vanderhoff had been for some time suffering from gout, but not so as to confine him to the house. On the morning of his death he walked to his physician and back for the purpose of consulting him. After dinner he was seized, as the event showed, with premonitory symptoms of paralysis, but was still able to retire to his bedroom and lie down without assistance. A medical gentleman in the neighbourhood was at once sent for, but on his arrival Mr. Vanderhoff was speechless, and shortly afterwards expired. He carries to his grave the unblemished reputation of a long and honourable life. For some time he had given up the practice of his profession, but, though in his seventy-second year, he was erect and active.

THE CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY.—Although the contest for the civic chair virtually ceased on the retirement of Sir H. Muggelidge on Wednesday week, still the poll continued open till four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the numbers were declared to be—For the Lord Mayor, 1622; for Sir Peter Laurie, 1148; for Sir Henry Muggelidge, 561. The reason of the protracted contest was that when a poll is once demanded there is no provision made by law to stop it, and that, in fact, a citizen is not at liberty to withdraw himself from any service to which his fellow-citizens may please to nominate him. The result was reported to the Court of Aldermen on Monday, which thereupon declared Mr. William Cubitt re-elected to the chief magistracy of the City for another year.

MR. LINDSAY AT SUNDERLAND.—Mr. W. S. Lindsay last week addressed his constituents at Sunderland, and in his speech animadverted severely on the profuse and unprofitable expenditure of the Government; on the mismanagement of the Admiralty, declaring his opinion that the country did not get value for its money; and on the failure of the present Government to fulfil their pledges of securing "reform, retrenchment, and economy." He also touched upon the American struggle, and expressed the sympathy he felt for the people of the United States in the unhappy contest in which they are now engaged. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Lindsay inspected the members of the Naval Reserve at Sunderland, and congratulated the parties connected with its management at that port on the very efficient condition to which they had brought that branch of national defence.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN ON HUNGARY.—A letter from Mr. W. S. O'Brien has just been published, in which he gives the results of his observations in Hungary during a recent visit, expresses his sympathy with the people of that country, and declares that Hungary occupies a position in regard to Austria analogous to that which Ireland does to Great Britain—namely, of course, that Ireland has as great grievances to complain of as those the Hungarians labour under!

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES ON THE CONTINENT.—Several forged English £10 bank notes have recently been passed to moneychangers at Antwerp. Upwards of 6000 francs were given in gold for this worthless paper. The person who passed the notes represented himself to be a horse-dealer, and conducted the exchange with the most importunate assurance, expressing dissatisfaction with the rate of exchange, and remaining in the office in conversation for some time after the transaction. The notes are stated to be of most skilful manufacture, rendering detection extremely difficult.

AN INCIDENT, which has provoked a certain amount of scandal, recently took place in the Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart. Several officers having inadvertently attacked the Protestant prelates, who to the number of six sat in the Chamber by virtue of the Constitution, five of them rose and quitted the Hall.

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THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, October 12,
contains, amongst other illustrations, A Dale-arian Mother taking her Child to be Baptized.—The First Prize at the Great Dog Show.—The Princess Mary of Cambridge—Portrait of the Earl of Eglinton.—An Illustration of the "Female-Labour" Question.—Dancing at Sydney.—Mary Queen of Scots.

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